CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,304—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	20th July
M. L. PLASSY	7705	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	7284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cheap Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901,
	* will call at Karachi.		

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,402	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

MBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th July, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilate" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Invite attention to their

PRIZE BOWLS AND CUPS

IN STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

A Large Selection in Stock,

RS. 10 TO RS. 500.

Also a Large Variety of Articles IN GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

Suitable for Prizes for all occasions.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

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ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PEEFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
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FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
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&c. &c, &c.

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FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,260	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4 0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1 8
IMPERIAL ..... "	4 0	EXTRA POPULAR.. "	1 0
AROMATIC..... "	2 12	GOLD TIPPED.	
INDIA ..... "	2 8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2 8
EXTRA No. 1 ..... "	2 4	EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	2 0
EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	1 12	TOMMIES..... "	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of DORABJI NOWROJI GORDHAN, late of Bombay Parsee, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of DORABJI NOWROJEE GORDHAN abovenamed, who died at Bombay on or about the 9th day of January, 1900, and Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of the said deceased having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 26th day of June, 1901, to his widow, BAI BHICAIJI, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, the attorneys for the said administratrix at their office No. 101 Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time she will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1901.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

TO LET

EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT BUSINESS PREMISES.

HAVING PURCHASED the splendid business premises of Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., adjoining our own on the Mount Road, Madras, and having put same in first class repair we now offer them for RENT.

The business premises comprise 3 large Halls and a separate front Room, the whole forming one of the finest sets of Show Rooms in India, wherein Mr. Deschamps displayed his stock of Carriages in which he did a magnificent trade up to the time of his retirement.

There is undoubtedly a grand opening for a first class coach building firm in Madras.

The premises further comprise

1st. A large first class Family Residence with Garden.
2nd. A small Hosldontial Bungalow.
3rd. An extensive Compound with a large hall and workshops.

The premises can be rented as a whole or in portions to suit approved tenants.

APPLY TO

WRENN, BENNETT AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2 8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes				Total ...	5,000

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
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Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kathiawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

		Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton		1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron		1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell		2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman		2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ... ...

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	14 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	13 15 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	16 2 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 108,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY. MAY 4.

7½d. post free.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re 1, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 16.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 92 7-16	= plus 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1 2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 93 5-16	= —1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 7-8	= unchanged.
,, New York	58 3-8	= —.
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·17		= —1-2
,, New York	4·87 1-8	= unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent.		= ,,
,, Short London Bills...2 3-4	,,	plus 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills ...3 3-8	,,	unchanged

Wheat afloat for W. K. 2,910,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32—2-32 Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July. July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·32 4·31	4·21	4·17	4·17
—1 —2		—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales.
Do. last year	6,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	3,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands	8 7-16—1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·53 —9
Do. Do. Dec.	7·01 —9

Rapeseed Brown 39 1-2 plus 6d. August-September Hamburg. Business done; tone strong.

Linseed 56 1-2 plus 3d. August-September Antwerp-Dinkirk. Business done; tone strong.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th July 1901:—

Cotton	1,903 bales.
Wheat	5,290 cwts.
Linseed	2,909 ,,
Rapeseed	5,940 ,,
Gingellyseed	45 ,,
Poppyseed	1,352 ,,
Groundnuts	10 ,,
Castorseed	2,574 ,,
Rice	2,922 ,,
Myrabollams	155 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

EXCHANGE.

There is a slightly firmer tendency with regard to the rate for credits and the enquiry for Bank paper is very small. Quotations are all unchanged, and little business is reported.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, Francs	108 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	196
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 11-16 for the account, but the news conveyed by Reuter of the failure to float the 3 millions sterling loan in London at 93, had a depressing effect on our market. It has lately been generally believed that the rate was too high compared with that of consols, but the total withdrawal of the loan was scarcely anticipated. With a feeling of uncertainty in the market as to the future action of Government owing to this failure, the price of Rupee paper declined to 95 7-16 and at the close a slight re-action took place. We quote in unsettled market.

95 5-8 Cash
95 9-16 31st July settlement sellers.

FREIGHT.

The Freight market is steady, but buyers and sellers are still unable to come to terms about forward rates, and no business is reported. For ready loading 15s. 6d. has been paid for Hull, Dunkirk and Havre, and 15s. for Antwerp.

SEEDS.

The market generally is firm with a good enquiry. Linseed has advanced to Rs. 10 at which business has been done. Rapeseed is strong and with a good demand. Brown Cownpore is quoted Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 8-8. Castorseed is firmer. Buyers at Rs. 34, sellers asking Rs. 34-8.

COTTON.

There is little change to report in this market. The demand for ready cotton has fallen off, but dealers are not keen sellers and prices are unaltered. The day's sales are estimated at about 1,500 Bales. Reports are circulated of unfavourable crop reports from America, and more rain is required in some up country districts. The Sutta market is therefore steady and we quote.

Bengals fully good ...	Rs.	169 15.25 Jan. 1902
Khandesh do. ... ,,		172 do.
Broach M. G. good ... ,,		207 1·2 15·25 March 1902

VIEWS ON THE WASTE OF WATER.

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED has been at considerable pains to get together a mass of information for the use of his colleagues in the Corporation, and the public under the title of "Notes on the Water Meter System."

It consists of eleven pages of printed foolscap, and it indicates at least an earnest desire to assist in solving the vexed question of water-supply from his own point of view. Dr. Jan Mahomed has certainly the courage of his convictions, and he attacks the reports of the water engineers, past and present, the Municipal Commissioner's reports (which we understand to be those of the Executive Engineer), and he handles the statement of authorities in a manner that savours more of the lawyer than the doctor, but as he is neither better nor worse than nine-tenths of his colleagues, we shall test his authority to deal with the subject in the light of his statements.

He speaks (page 9) of the whims of meters in registering, and cites a case which is said to have been observed at the Native General Dispensary, where a meter registered 57,000 gallons against a consumption of 2,000 gallons. No details are given in support of his statement, which is to the effect that a meter containing a turbine, connected by toothed wheels in a certain ratio with the pointers of an index, could suddenly cause the index to travel nearly 22 times faster than the ordinary rate. Had any part of the internal mechanism broken, the index would have gone more slowly or have stopped altogether. The idea of a meter registering in excess whilst passing water in the ordinary manner is preposterous. The Doctor says nothing about air being in the pipe, or of an intermittent supply, or of the well known remedy of an air valve which would allow the air to escape without being registered as water.

He proposes (page 6) to ascertain the exact amount of water used for domestic purposes by having all the 19,400 taps opened for one hour at a certain pressure. He would multiply the delivery by the number of hours the water is supplied, and would then ascertain the exact amount used for domestic purposes in the city. This may seem quite simple to some members of the Corporation, but who is going to open and close the taps for a 60 minutes' run, and how is the "certain pressure" to be assured? The pressure is constantly varying in service pipes. The frequent opening and closing of valves (page 5) is alleged to put undue pressure on the mains. Dr. Jan Mahomed never saw a leak caused in this manner, and he certainly never saw the statement in any text book, but its attractive picturesqueness was irresistible. The truth is that the screwing down of a sluice valve brings the current of water so gently to rest as to have no effect whatever on the joints of pipes that are tested up to 200 or 300lbs. per square inch before being laid. There is a rather mysterious hint that the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir may account for the present want of pressure in the Tulsi distributing mains. It is a pity that this "notion" was not more completely developed. The leakage from Bhandarwada Reservoir, estimated at 127,000 gallons by the water engineer is declared to be guess-work by the Doctor, who would certainly put it, at least, at 250,000 gallons per day. How he puts it at this figure instead of at any other we are left to imagine. Even in quoting authorities he fails to see that Bombay is not a manufacturing town in the sense of "Parkes' Hygiene." What good purpose can it serve to write such an essay? Is our Corporation not ignorant enough regarding water supply that it should be led further astray in this manner? It is time that some water engineer with Indian experience should write a hand-book on the distribution of water for the use of Indian Corporations. In the first place they should be taught that an unlimited supply of water will not make the community any healthier or any happier than the exact quantity which meets all their needs. The water should also be supplied as cheaply as possible, and to effect this there must be a minimum of waste. Would it not be much more rational to begin the stoppage of waste in the houses and at stand pipes which are accessible, rather than by searching for leaks underground? The people have to unlearn their habits of extravagant waste which have been tacitly encouraged by the Corporation and the "custom of the people," which was lately brought forward by a member as an argument against meters must be modified in the direction of that of other people, whose supply is in wells, and who have to do some work to get any water at all. There is no reason why water that costs money should be stolen or wasted with impunity any more than firewood or bread. There is a population of at least 400,000 in Bombay living in chawls whose scanty clothes are washed once a week, and in many cases once a fortnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-23m., 1-7a. Low water, 6-11m., 7-2a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will not be reserved for Polo to-day.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Mazagon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 23rd July.

SOCIETY OF ST. VICENT DE PAUL.—This Society holds its half-yearly feast next Sunday. Mass at the Catholic Cathedral at 6-30. General meeting at 8-15 a.m. Members are invited to be present.

SALE OF THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.—Under instructions from the trustees for the debenture holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture dated 1st August 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills of the one part, and Messrs. J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia, of the other part, Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up for sale the property of the company at their rooms last evening. The Mill consists of about 17,808 spindles, and the land on which the buildings stand admeasures about 13,500 square yards. The trustees had received a private offer from Mr. Varjeevandas Kursondas of two lakhs of rupees for the property. The sale commenced at that amount; but no higher bid was forthcoming, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Varjeevandas for Rs. 2,00,000.

THEFTS.—Cowasji Eduiji Patel, a Parsee, residing in a bungalow at Chinchpoogly Road, Parel, has reported to the police the theft of a white cotton bundi containing a silver watch, a gold chain, six gold studs, a pair of gold sleeve links, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, one for Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 in cash; in all property collectively valued at Rs. 359. It appears that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, complainant hung up the bundi on the top of a screen in the centre hall of the bungalow and went to sleep in one of the inner rooms. When he returned about two hours afterwards he found the property missing.—Mahadeosing Jaising, a Purdesee dealer in buffaloes, who lives with sixty others in a buffalo shed at Falkland Road, found his box broken open on Tuesday morning and Rs. 337 in cash abstracted therefrom. The major portion of the money belongs to a caste-man of the complainant, who stays with him.

REPORTED HOUSE BREAKING.—Lukhmidas Pragji, a cloth merchant, who resides at Champa Lane, on the fourth storey of a house, reported to the Police on Tuesday night, that during his absence from home for a few hours in the afternoon, his room was broken into by the staple on the door being wrenched off and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,277 stolen from two cupboards, which were forced open. The complainant, who is a young widower, lives with his father and younger brother and the stolen property belongs to the father. An unsuccessful attempt to break into the room was made on the 13th instant, and since then the complainant states he removed property worth Rs. 7,000 from a large iron safe in the room to one Lukhmidas Valji's house at Vithalwady for safe custody. Why the complainant should have left the stolen property in two cupboards, has not been explained.

ADDRESS TO A MAHOMEDAN SOLICITOR.—At the instance of Mr. Shaikh Salim an old resident of Surti Mohallah, a representative gathering of the leading Mahomedans residing at Nagpada assembled in the Hall of Mr. Haji Abdussattar Shaeb's Madrasah on Sunday afternoon to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommad Khan, M.A., LL.B., the eldest son of Mr. Mirza Husain Khan attorney at Law, on his enrolment as a Solicitor of the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Kazi Mahommad Ismail Chimai, late Arabic and Persian Translator of the High Court was voted to the chair. The address, which was written in Hindustani verse and which was enclosed in an elegant frame was read by Khan Saheb Sayed Muinuddin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdoo Schools, Bombay. Khan Saheb Sayed Muinuddin also spoke in eulogy of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan and the high position his family occupies among the Parsian Mahommedans by virtue of the Higher Education received by most of its members. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan replied in suitable terms and the chairman shortly addressed the meeting. The distribution of pan and flowers, after sherbat had been served, brought the proceedings to a close. Amongst those present were, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. Kazi M. Ismail Chilmai, Khan Saheb Sayi Muinuddin, Deputy Educational Inspector; Dr. Gulam Sarvar, Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Mr. Ebrahim Saheb Chawly, and several others.

THEFTS AT THE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Walker prosecuted Mowla Alarakhia, Chimna Limba, Ancha Essa, Sowda Wama, Waga Chella and Jessa Okmaji, all Marvaree shopkeepers, with the exception of No. 1, on a charge of receiving and retaining property consisting of certain implements and fittings belonging to the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Lentin, pleader, appeared for the second accused, Mr. Aun Ali, Barrister-at-law for the third and fourth accused and Mr. Vachs, pleader, for the fifth and sixth accused. It appears that for some time past systematic thefts had been committed in the Railway workshops at Parel. The Police instituted inquiries, which resulted in the arrests of four men and recovery of certain articles from them, which were then identified to be the property of the Railways. These men made statements which led to the arrests of the present six accused, who were alleged to have received the stolen property. The four accused were separately tried before the Magistrate on a charge of theft and three of them were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from nine to twelve months. The Magistrate in disposing of the change against the present six accused remarked that he was satisfied that several of the articles before the Court were found in their possession. These article they were proved to have obtained from the four prisoners, knowing well that they had been stolen. He convicted the first three accused and sentenced No. 1 to four month's rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to six month's and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two month's further imprisonment and No. 3 to four month's and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three month's further imprisonment. The last three accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

THE STRIKE AT THE ARSENAL.

THE coolies employed at the Bombay Arsenal, who had gone on strike on Tuesday morning, returned to work yesterday morning and the strike ended.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

MR. P BYRNE, the Coroner, opened an inquiry at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dinmahomed Amirali, a Mahomedan weaver, aged forty years, who died from arsenic poisoning, the arsenic alleged to have been administered to him in betel leaves by a Mahomedan woman named Nashiban. The deceased lived in a weaving shed at Grant Road. On Monday evening he was removed to the hospital, suffering from arsenic poisoning and as his condition was precarious, it was thought advisable to have his dying deposition recorded. For this purpose, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was immediately summoned. The man in his deposition charged the woman Nashiban with having given him arsenic in betel leaves. The police inquiries showed that Dinmahomed was on intimate terms with Nashiban. On Monday about noon he went to a spinning shed at Khetwady, where the woman was at work and demanded some money from her. She refused to pay him, whereupon the deceased struck her. He was turned out of the shed. The woman remained at her work until the evening. The deceased, it appears, went home and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, told one Gafoor, that he had taken poison and asked him to heat some ghee and give it to him to drink. He did so, but it gave deceased no relief who was then removed to the hospital.

ACCORDING to a Reuter telegram from Cambridge (Massachusetts), Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is again giving proof of his generosity by presenting a sum exceeding £200,000 for the erection of three buildings for a Harvard medical school.

PARTICULARS are now allowed to transpire as to the twenty submarine boats laid down last April, of which four are building at Cherbourg six at Rochefort and ten at Toulon. The average displacement will be 68 tons, and the boats will be fitted with electric motors driving single screws. The maximum estimated speed is eight knots, and the crew of each boat will consist of a commander and four men. The boats will cost £14,000 each. In addition to these boats, three others will be built, details of which are kept a close secret, beyond the fact that Cherbourg, Rochefort, and Toulon will hand one apiece, and that the cost will be £20,000 for one, £32,000 for another, and £37,000 for the third.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ATTEMPT TO POISON A HUSBAND.

IMPERATOR VS. DEWAI KOM GAINU.

THE Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, convicted the accused in March last of abetment of murder and sentenced her to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court against the above sentence.

The accused was charged alternatively that she, on the 1st October last, instigated one Maruti Rupa to administer to her husband certain arsenic handed by her to Maruti for that purpose, and thus committed abetment of murder or abetment of causing hurt by means of poison. The Sessions Judge explained to the jury that if a person hands to a servant poison sufficient in quantity to kill, a man, knowing it to be such, and instigates such servant to administer it to her husband in food, then the offance of abetment of murder is committed. If the poison is not sufficient in quantity to kill, but such person knows it to be sufficient to cause hurt, then the abetment of causing hurt is committed; and it was immaterial, except so far as punishment was concerned, whether the offence instigated was committed. The case for the prosecution was that on the 1st October the accused procured some powder, which she knew to be poison, from a Mahar called Sahadu and gave it to a servant Maruti telling him to administer it to her husband with his food. Maruti tasted it and was taken ill at once, and told accused's husband, and handed him the powder with a warning. It was then discovered from accused's own disclosures that the poison had been obtained from Sahadu Mahar, who gave up some crystals of arsenic. Sahadu had been given by accused a small silver bangle as a reward, which he returned to accused's father when the enquiry began. The Chemical Analyser to Government had discovered arsenic in the powder, which accused handed to Maruti, more than half a dram in weight and mixed with tumeric. The accused made a confession before the magistrate, and told the committing magistrate that she intended to kill her husband, and knew the powder was poison. There was the evidence of accused's father that accused, in his presence, obtained some powder from Sahadu Mahar after telling Sahadu that she wanted medicine to give to her husband. Maruti said that, in ordinary course, he would have taken to the husband materials given by his mother for a meal, and would have cooked the meal for the husband on the hill. He further said that accused handed him some powder in a rag, telling him to give it to her husband with his food. The husband described the steps he took. The jury unanimously convicted the accused of murder, but recommended her to mercy, as she was only 20 years of age, and they thought she acted with thoughtless recklessness. The Sessions Judge sentenced accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

DACOITY AT A THRESHING FLOOR.

IMPERATOR VS. GIRDHAR NATHU AND ALKHANA NAGAR.

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, found the first accused guilty of dacoity and attempting to commit dacoity, when armed with a deadly weapon and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The second accused was convicted of dacoity and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Both the accused appealed to the High Court.

It appeared that one Sonji and his nephew Sajan were lying on their cots at their threshing floor on the night of the 23rd March last, when five or six dacoits came to their bajri heaps and commenced removing the bajri. Sonji called out to his nephew that thieves had come to the field, and two of the dacoits, the present accused, rushed up to him and Sajan with a sword and a stick, and caused fear of instant hurt to them. No. 1 stood with his sword in a threatening attitude by Sajan's cot, and No. 2 stood with his stick by Sonji's cot. They remained quiet until the accused's comrades were out of the field. Till then the accused had kept to their posts, their object having been to prevent an alarm being given, as there were several men at the adjoining threshing floor who could have come up to the help of Sonji and Sajan. The accused took to their heels after their comrades had passed the hedge, but Sonji and Sajan then gave an alarm, and rushing towards the accused, seized them, and while struggling with them, were joined by several villagers. In the struggle Sajan got wounded in the chest, and his clothes were stained with blood. He took up a rake after the villagers came, and hit No. 2 with it on the forehead, and the latter bled. No. 1 was also given a sound beating, and both accused had to remain under treatment in a dispensary for several days. They admitted their guilt, but stated that they alone had been the thieves. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and one year respectively.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE GOOLAMALLI MAHOMED SAJAN.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule granted on the 19th June calling upon the insolvent to proceed with his insolvency, or in the alternative to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. Counsel said the insolvent had made many applications for extensions of his interim order on the ground that he was making up his books. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's time in order to serve notices. Mr. Davar consenting, his lordship made the rule absolute, except as regards the dismissal of the petition, and granted Mr. Manker's application.

RE JAVERILAL CHUNDULAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Young on behalf of the Commercial Bank of India, applied that the insolvent's petition be dismissed. Counsel said that on the 28th December 1900 the petition was filed, and the time for serving notices expired on the 27th March. The insolvent, whose debts amounted to Rs. 1,53,168, had done nothing in regard to serving notices. The first named insolvent appeared in person and said he had not been able to do anything owing to the illness of his son. His lordship said that was no excuse, and granted Mr. Young's application.

RE JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE KHAMBATTA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for his client's final discharge, which was granted.

RE RAMJEE DEVKARAN.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order, which was granted.

RE JEHANGIR BAPOOJI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted leave to amend his client's schedule and to serve notices.

RE THOMAS RALPH DOUSE.

The insolvent was called upon to appear and show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of further prosecution. As the insolvent did not appear, his petition was dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge: Byramji Nusserwanjee Elavia; Bagsubhai Bhagwantrao; Issack Kuthi; Lala Chagan Shah; William E. Brown; and Maria Louise Turner.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE first shoot of the season was held on Saturday, 13th inst., at Colaba. The afternoon was very pleasant. The Executive Committee hope that as many a possible will take advantage of these Saturday afternoon shoots. The range is easy of access and competitors can generally get back into the Fort early in the evening.

The following scores were made:—

200 Yards.

	Rifle used.	Points allowed.	Score.	Total.
Sergt-Major Owens, B V A M H C	1		26	27
Private Miles, O L I L M	Nil.		24	24
Sergeant Reddie, B L H ...M H	1		23	24
Major English, B V R ...L E	Nil.		23	23
Trooper Coates, B L H ...M H	1		21	22
Lieutenant Sharp, B V R ...L M	Nil.		18	18
Volunteer Race, B V R ...M H	1		17	18
Gunner Hunter, B V A ...M H C	1		13	14
Corporal Chard, B V A ...M H C	1		12	13
Trooper Duxbury, B L H ...M H C	1		6	7

* Winner of Spoon.

500 Yards.

Trooper Coates, B L H ...M H	1		20	21*
Private Miles, O L I ...L M	Nil.		20	20
Sergeant Reddie, B L H ...M H	1		19	20
Major English, B V R ...L E	Nil.		18	18
Corporal Chard, B V A ...M H C	1		17	18
Trooper Duxbury, B L H ...M H C	1		15	16
Volunteer Rice, B V R ...M H	1		13	14
Lieutenant Sharp, B V R ...L M	Nil.		13	13
Gunner Hunter, B V A ...M H C	1		11	12
Sergt-Major Owens, B V A ...M H C	1		4	5

* Winner of Spoon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

July 17.

Kampti—Rainfall 1-45 inches. Weather cloudy.
Jabulpore—Rainfall 1-25 inches. Raining since
Delhi—Weather fine. More rain is wanted for the growing crops.
Secunderabad—Rainfall 7 cents. Whether sto rmy Rain threatening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Wednesday. The depression crossing the Orissa coast yesterday has travelled in a westerly direction and this morning is lying over the east of Central Provinces. It is a shallow and diffused disturbance, with no well defined centre. It has given moderately heavy rain in the east of Central Provinces, but rain has been light in North East India, and has decreased in Burma. Silchar, Cuttack, Jubbulpore, Sambalpur and Chanda have received two inches, Parchmarhi one. Winds have strengthened slightly in Malabar and the Konkan and have decreased in Gujarat. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast, light showers in the Deccan, and light to moderate showers in Mussoorie hills and Sub-montane Districts. Karwar has received four inches; Mercara and Mormugao two; Debra Dun, Mussoorie and Chakrate one. Winds are strengthening at the head of the Bay, and the depression is giving easterly winds in the Gangetic plain. The Bay current is at present apparently weak but rain will probably increase, and showers may extend into the North Western Provinces. The depression will probably advance in a westerly or west north westerly direction and the Arabian Sea current will probably feed into it and give moderate rain to the Central Provinces and adjacent districts in the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	47 89	33 08	41 31	37 24
Wednesday 17th July	00 05	00 31	00 22	00 10
Total	47 94	33 38	41 53	37 44
Total fall to July 17, 1900	32 39	30 88	39 66	31 20
Total fall to July 17, 1899	22 83	24 05	29 27	26 30

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. 16th to 6 a.m. 17th)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 17th July	0	16

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperature given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·470	Calm	1	102·6	86·9	63	...	1·92	—3·50
Sirsa	29·460	SW	M	106·3	87·6	43	...	1·20	—2·97
Delhi	29·510	Calm	2	98·2	82·0	69	...	4·83	—4·18
Agra	29·490	NE	4	101·0	87·9	67	...	2·05	—7·14
Cawnpore	29·526	SE	3	99·4	84·6	78	..	5·60	—2·78
Allahabad	29·514	E	5	94·4	85·3	87	0·12	3·45	—0·02
Jhansi	29·503	E	6	100·3	87·2	64	...	4·41	—7·56
Jacobabad	29·457	S	4	109·8	88·0	61	...	0·00	—0·77
Karachi	29·551	WSW	13	92·9	81·2	76	..	0·00	—2·58
Mepore	29·528	WNW	1	100·2	83·1	52	..	0·62	—2·16
Ajmere	29·556	W	9	96·9	83·5	63	..	1·16	—5·39
Deesa	29·590	WSW	11	99·1	82·4	68	..	0·14	—7·76
Ahmedabad	29·599	NW	4	98·2	82·1	66	...	3·69	—1·31
Surat	29·599	W	19	95·3	78·3	81	...	2·00	—3·73
Jamnagar	29·603	SW	17	94·5	80·2	79	..	0·00	—9·12
Dwarka	29·619	WSW	20	88·9	81·3	83	...	0·06	...
Rajkot	29·607	W	14	96·9	76·2	71	...	3·07	—3·85
Bhownagar									
Pata	29·622	NW	10	97·6	80·8	70	..	4·60	—3·12
Veraval	29·611	W	14	85·1	81·2	94	..	0·65	—9·60
Neemuch	29·566	WSW	15	97·0	80·0	67	...	0·73	—3·71
Indore	29·603	W	9	95·3	76·1	83	0·08	2·34	—9·47
Nasgaon	29·552	W	11	90·4	75·1	77	...	5·45	—10·11
Jubulpore	29·513	W	5	93·0	73·6	91	1·54	5·22	—14·06
Hoshangabad	29·550	NW	6	94·6	76·7	68	0·39	3·29	—13·90
Khandwa	29·585	NW	11	97·2	77·6	76	0·08	5·14	—5·67
Raipur	29·484	NNE	2	79·2	72·1	94	0·27	13·83	—2·77
Nagpur	29·536	W	10	88·8	72·6	95	0·79	8·00	—10·13
Amraoti	29·555	WNW	11	94·2	75·5	78	0·12	4·31	—9·31
Akola	29·536	WNW	13	96·9	76·4	78	0·03	5·93	—6·27
Wardha	29·637	W	9	92·1	73·1	81	0·03	9·98	—1·93
Malegaon	29·617	W	11	94·4	76

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

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OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of Act 31 of 1855 and in the matter of Thomas Antonio deMonte a Lunatic Daphtary F for Revd A F DMonte and others—Snethan B and N Domingos Aleixo de Silva and another Petitioner.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

683-00—Mirza and M—Nuthmull Hamirmull and another vs Dhuramsey Damodar and another—Mulla and M—For dismissal.

Long Causes.

175-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.

751-99—Khunderao S—Gurunkhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Mhulal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

498-98—Tyabjee and Co—Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasjee Bawa vs Krishnadas Guru Ghirdaridas and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

681-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

519-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kalliasjee—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.

11-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.

621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Omer Hajee Alli and others.

359-01—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

521-00—Daphtary and F—Malookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.

641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

863-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Manekjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.

13-582-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Moty—Tyabjee D and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 1844·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	228	4	316
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,591	4,75,076	6,238	5,88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	65	259	1	325
Total to corresponding date do.	1,07,057	4,75,016	6,238	5,88,311

Includes Rs. 21,000 for Haulage of Mails.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,311
Do. to date ..... ,, 6,311

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous weeks of half-year	..	...	...	...
Total for 1 weeks	300	200	..	500
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	357	135	3	495
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	8	..	29
Total to corresponding date do.	357	135	3	495

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5
Do. to date ..... ,, 5

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,05,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	235	444	9	689
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	26,64,964	53,63,503	78,611	88,07,111
Total for 25 weeks	27,73,964	61,68,503	82,611	89,25,111
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,630	2,87,163	1,097	3,78,902
Per mile of Ry. do.	197	623	2	822
Total to corresponding date do.	25,11,763	71,22,908	26,575	96,61,245

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 60,902
Decrease to date ..... ,, 7,3 6,134

BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR MILITARY BANDS AND ORCHESTRA

Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co., S. ROSE & CO. FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—June 11, at Raipur, C P, the wife of R W Johnson, Superintendent, Chhattisgarh Commissionership, of a daughter.

ORR—July 11, at 3, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of E W Orr, of a daughter.

PIFFARD—July 10, at Deoghur, S P, the wife of F E Piffard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARMSTRONG—O'SULLIVAN—July 10, at All Saints' Church, Shrinagar, Kashmir, Captain Allan Armstrong, 1st Willshire Regiment, to Marguerite (Peggie), youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel G H W O'Sullivan, R E, Chief of the Staff, China Field Force.

DEATHS.

CHARRIOL—July 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, from the effects of a carriage accident, Pierre Louis Joseph Charriol, Officier in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau, Caballero de la Real Orden de Isaella Catolica, Consul for Uruguay and Vice-Consul for Spain, Portugal and Peru, aged 49 years, one month and 17 days.

DRIVER—July 7, at Dinapore, Henry William Driver, son of the late Mr Henry Driver of the Assam U C Service.

MILLETT—July 12, at Jamalpur, Eileen Arminal Mary, daughter of the Reverend Hugh Trogarthen Millett, aged fourteen weeks.

POCOCK—July 3, at Saharunpur, N-W P., Samuel Pocock, aged 74 years.

THOMAS—July 4, at Berhampore (Ganjam), Catherine Trutwein, the dearly beloved wife of E J Thomas, Madras Jail Department, aged 53 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

THE GREAT VALUE OF QUININE.

As a prophylactic against INFLUENZA, MALARIA, &c., is well-known, and in order to render the taking of the Drug easy and pleasant we have imported some

CHOCOLATE COATED TABLETS

Containing 3 and 5 grains each, which are easy to take, and readily soluble. Price 2-4 and 3-4 per bottle of 100 respectively.

KEMP & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

THE LAW OF SOUTH AFRICA.

IN view of the coming settlement of South Africa and the termination of the state of war still prevalent in the newly acquired colonies, the system of law which shall be adopted has become the subject of an animated discussion in legal circles. It was opened last year in the journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation by Mr. W. F. Craies who urged the undesirability of permitting the continuance in South Africa of so much of the Roman-Dutch Law as has survived legislation, which would, he argued, perpetuate unnecessary difficulties in the administration of justice. As it has been the general policy of the British Crown, in dealing with conquered territory, to interfere as little as possible with the existing laws and customs of the inhabitants of the territory, he would have that rule applied in the South African colonies. Yet he would entirely change their laws. He points out that Roman Law was adopted in Holland, not as the Common Law of the country, but as a common law of nations, and used in cases when particular laws or customs failed. But the feudal law and a multiplicity of local ordinances and customs over-ruled or varied it in many details; and in substance the duty of the Dutch Courts was to do justice according to the laws and ordinances of the land, according to the privileges and well-established customs and usages and in default of these, according to the written, the Roman Law, which was received partly "in subsidium" and partly by full adoption, as to subjects on which the native law is silent. Roman Dutch Law in Holland has been superseded by a series of codes based on the French Code. The result of this is, as Mr. Craies points out that there is no living system of jurisprudence like the Common Law of England to which lawyers in the three colonies can resort "for the elucidation of difficulties arising under the seventeenth century form of Roman Dutch Law, which the Colonists carried abroad with them." Mr. Craies regards the survival of Roman-Dutch Law in Ceylon as unfortunate, and he quotes Mr. Justice Clarence's declaration that it would be a boon to all classes of the community if the vestiges of Roman-Dutch Law were finally swept away. And his article concludes with an expression of opinion that the present time is auspicious for undertaking its abolition in South Africa. Mr. Craies' views have support from Sir Sidney Shippard who in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute advocated the still further adoption of English substantive law, especially in criminal and commercial matters.

Mr. T. Berwick of the Ceylon Bar takes a widely different view of the situation, and in his opening remarks in an article published the other day declares that the abolition of Roman-Dutch Law would make the task of the pacification in South Africa more difficult, add further bitterness to the loss of political independence and so greatly hinder or delay real Imperial Unity. The proposal is merely that we should force on the people of the late South African Republics, mainly for the commercial conveniences of their conquerors, the subversion of their whole system of laws and their own venerated maxims of justice on which depend every right and obligation in the private relations of life. Mr. Berwick is actuated by a desire to deal magnanimously with a fallen enemy rather than by the conviction that everything English is best because it is English. But he is not perhaps to be taken wholly seriously in his sweeping condemnation of Mr. Craies' scheme which as briefly sketched in his article has much to commend it. What, asks Mr. Berwick, is to be substituted for the revolutionary debacle of the laws and institutions of the people? Shades of Menes and Minos and of Lycurgus and Solon defend my breath! exclaims he, is it to be a judicious selection from the laws of other countries? And he waxes wrath at the proposal to create a wholly new system of jurisprudence to serve for all the peoples of South Africa and which is to be "the distilled quintessence of all the wisdom of all the laws of all the world except of the country, except this new incarnation of justice is to appear "totus terres atque rotundus." He challenges Mr. Craies' assertion that the remnants of procedure founded in Dutch institutions no longer extant, still linger "to hamper and confuse the administration of justice." Ceylon has its own Special Codes of both Civil and Criminal Procedure and Mr. Berwick maintains that anyhow it has no bearing on the present question "for the plain reason that procedure stands on a quite different footing from substantive law and is in fact constantly altered and adapted to new views or needs in the matter of practice."

Altogether Mr. Berwick has the better of the argument. But he is the advocate of a policy which would horrify Mr. Sydney Brooks, whose views on "Our next blunder in South Africa" we referred to some days ago. Mr. Brooks, like Mr. Craies, would leave the conquered colonists little room to move their hands and there was a pregnant little passage in Mr. Brooks' article which Mr. Craies might appropriately have quoted in support of his advocacy of the compulsory Anglicisation of the Boers. "Nothing pleased me more in the States" wrote Mr. Brooks "than to go into the public schools and watch America Americanising. The Americans take hold of the immigrant's children and flatten out whatever may be too un-American in their mental make-up beneath the steam-roller of the English language, with the result that no citizens are more ebulliently loyal than the second generation of aliens." But here is the difference. The aliens go to America of their own free will and are perfectly willing to accept American laws and an American education for their children. The Boer does not accept British Government of his own free will by any means and has no desire either for our laws or our language. And since the ultimate problem of South Africa is the restoration of harmony between the two races we must make concessions which will soften down ill-feeling and avoid friction which may lead to rebellion. The change must not be hastily made. The Czechs, whom Mr. Brooks describes as a nation of Healys, notwithstanding that German was a good commercial asset, passionately discarded it for a bastard dialect, utterly useless beyond the limits of Bohemia. Thus they remain a nation of Healys. The Germans, according to Mr. Brooks' admission have already three-parts Germanised Alsace-Lorraine in the Gymnasium. The Boers are not Czechs. They are wise enough to recognise English as a good commercial asset and the agitation for a change from the Boer taal and the Roman Dutch Law will emanate from them. No need either to adopt the method employed in America. That which comes from Germany is in this case the best. The method is slow but inoffensive and sure. The assimilation of the laws of all British South Africa, as well as the language, is inevitable, and we are disposed to agree with Mr. Berwick when he asserts that for the present at all events, and for a long time to come, the different portions of British Africa will jog along in the same way that such close neighbours as England and Scotland have done ever since their union, in spite of their having retained their separate laws for regulating private rights. They enjoy in many respects distinct, not to say antagonistic, systems of jurisprudence, derived for the most part from totally different sources.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

AGRICULTURE is now in a much more promising position in Bombay Presidency than a few weeks back. There has been abundant rain in the Konkan, and a fair amount has fallen in the Deccan and Gujarat, but the quantity is considerably below the average in the two latter areas. Sowings are now general throughout the Presidency, being almost completed in Ratnagiri, while transplantation is going on in parts of Sind, Surat, Nasik and the Konkan. The number of people on relief still continues to increase, but the rate is less now than it was a month ago. Rain is needed in Madras, the Deccan and other districts in the Southern Presidency, where the rainfall has been somewhat irregular. In Anantapur insects have damaged the crops, which are also fading for want of rain, as is the case in the central districts and Tanjore. Pasture is still scarce in many districts and prices are rising. The rainfall in Bengal was general but light, and more is needed for agricultural operations as well as for the crops on the ground. In Chota Nagpur, where the rainfall is usually light and irregular, prices have advanced, and there is an upward tendency in grain rates in the North-Western Provinces, where the preparation of the land in some parts is being delayed for want of rain. Flights of locusts have visited several districts, but fortunately the damage done has been comparatively slight. In the Punjab spring crops have been harvested. There has only been light rainfall, and the want of more is delaying autumn sowings throughout the Province. At Hissar the cotton crop is in fair condition, but the scarcity of rain has caused an upward movement in the rates for the chief staples of food-grains. In Burma prospects are promising. The rainfall in the Central Provinces is also much below the average, Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore showing the most serious deficiency. Where crops have been sown germination has been fairly good, but re-sowing has been necessary in Hoshangabad. Early rice has been sown in Assam, and prospects are fair, especially of the young jute crop Agriculture in Mysore holds out the promise of a good harvest; transplantation has commenced in Coorg; cotton has germinated in Berar; and the situation is satisfactory in Rajputana. There was only slight and insufficient rainfall in the Central Provinces, but in the northern districts of Kashmir and Nepaul standing crops are good.

SHOOTING AT M. BAUDIN.

To be fired at now and again is one of the penalties of greatness and M. Baudin, who was aimed at, and M. Delcasse, who was really the target desired, need not complain. It was only the other day that a youthful socialist threw a tomato at the head of the premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau whilst riding with his wife on a motor-car. A tomato in the hands of a muscular youth is more dangerous to the person aimed at than a revolver in the hands of the average foreign maid or matron. If the Countess Obzowsky, a fair Pole, presumably, had aimed at M. Baudin driving in the Elysee it is probable she would have hit M. Delcasse walking in the Jardin des Plantes. She might also have hurt herself. It is therefore fortunate she aimed at M. Baudin and hit no one. The Countess alleges that her husband has a grievance against M. Delcasse as an excuse for her conduct. It was the duty of the Count to fight his own battle. But it is possible that he is physically infirm and requires a champion. What better champion than his Countess? Such brief information as is to hand generates speculation and the Countess, knowing how futile would be any attempt on the part of the men to fight to the death, very likely took up arms as a protest against the French system of duelling. All parties are to be congratulated on the result. M. Delcasse on having escaped from the unpleasantness of having a pistol pointed towards him, M. Baudin on having been missed, the Countess on her ability to toy harmlessly with war-like iron-mongery and the Count on having married a wife whose devotion is so phenomenal as to lead her to steal forth to shed the blood of his enemies.

THE FAMINE IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

WITH the exception of Chota-Nagpur the province of Bengal escaped the great calamity which befell most of the other provinces of India in 1900, Bengal cultivators disposed of their surplus crops at a price that in ordinary times they would not have touched. The history of the relief organisation at work among the destitute in Chota-Nagpur is given in a report of the operations of the Bengal branch of the Indian Famine Fund. Bengal contributed over ten and a half lakhs of the 33 lakhs subscribed in all India, but as the famine area was confined to Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, the cost of relieving the distress was met almost entirely by local subscriptions. In 1896 famine was severe in these four districts, the conditions being more pronounced in the first three. In Ranchi and Palamau relief works had to be established, but in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum the only persons requiring aid were beggars and waifs and strays, but the ordinary public works were expanded and cultivators were aided by loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act. Grants were made to the missionaries, and these hard-working agencies did a great work in relieving the necessities of the distressed.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

THE immediate effect of the withdrawal of the Indian Sterling Loan was a fall of a quarter per cent. yesterday in the rate for the rupee loan. In the bazaar there was a belief that the Government would in the circumstances increase the amount of the latter. The market was a little unsettled and there was a disposition to await developments. There is, however, not likely to be any difficulty in floating the crore loan for there is little doubt that Government would have been able to raise even the two crores which it was at first intended to borrow. But as it is, Government are scarcely likely to increase the amount of the rupee loan and there is consequently no cause for uncertainty or anxiety as to its success in the market. For the failure of the sterling loan the war and its demands, coupled with other causes which have produced a stringency of money, are responsible.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

THE revised edition of the Civil Procedure Code, which has been for some time past under preparation in the Legislative Department is now in type and will most probably be formally introduced into the Legislative Council this season. It will then have to be circulated to the local governments and other public bodies, whose consideration of it, owing to its great length and importance, will no doubt be prolonged. It is unlikely therefore that it will come up to be finally passed into law before the winter Session of 1902-03.

An important change may not improbably be introduced shortly into the conditions under which tramways, which are also railways, are permitted to be constructed in India. Such concerns have hitherto been prohibited from paying interest out of capital during construction. This prohibition is now likely to be withdrawn. The change will not affect street tramways.

His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinghji, G. C. I. E., Thakur Saheb at Gondal has sent a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund, as his contribution.

THE last four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty to the end of June realised Rs. 2,37,30,300, which is Rs. 29,20,300 better than the estimate.

CAPTAIN J. B. SMITH, I. M. S., has been appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Bombay Government.

COLONEL DEANE on the conclusion of the business connected with the new Frontier Province leaves Simla this week for Kashmir.

IT is intended to provide either a pontoon or a pile bridge over the Kabul River at Nowshera, pending the decision as to the erection of a permanent railway bridge there.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the pay of Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd grades, from Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,200 per mensem respectively, with effect from July first.

IT is understood that Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda, has been permitted to revert to his permanent appointment as Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, and will resume charge of the office on the 15th October next.

THE Mahsud Waziris have shown their resentment at the continuance of the blockade by a new departure. On the 8th July the telegraph line between Nagandi Oba and Sarwakai was wrecked for over two miles. Several poles were uprooted and scattered about, and nearly a mile of wire was carried away.

IN connection with the possible move of the Punjab Government from Simla the Bakrota estate, Dalhousie, has been in the market for some time past, and its acquisition would not involve a heavy expenditure. Of course the road up to Dalhousie would have to be improved and houses and offices would have to be provided.

It has been decided that the head-quarters station of Shahpur District in the Punjab shall be near Nuthalak, some 25 miles southeast of Shahpur town on the Lahore road. Here a site will be chosen, and a new town will be created just as was done at Lyallpur. It will be in the midst of the tract irrigated by the Jhelum Canal, and eventually will have railway communication north and south.

FROM the administration report of the Tanjore District Board for 1900-01, just forwarded to Government, we gather that the total amount earned by the Board from the Mayavaram-Muthupet Railway during last year was Rs. 2,42,502, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,58,957, leaving a net profit of Rs. 83,549, or 3·3 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 25,22,058 up to the end of 1899-1900. In connection with the recent tenders invited by the District Board for the loan of Rs. 12,00,000 required for the extension of the Mayavaram-Muthupet Railway, we gather that 33 tenders were received, of which 26 were accepted for Rs. 6,17,000, Rs. 2,55,000 in cash and Rs. 3,62,000 in Government paper. The lowest tender accepted was 95 and the average rate accepted of cash tenders was Rs. 96-2-6, which was a considerable advance on Rs. 94-9, the closing quotation of Government Paper of the previous day. Government will shortly be addressed with reference to the rest of the loan required.

THE CLIMBING OF ILLIMANI.

CONWAY'S EXPEDITION TO THE ANDES.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY'S record of his visits to the Andes in 1898 and 1900 comes as an opportune reminder of his incessant diligence and industry in the work of climbing and exploration. Now that he has been appointed Slade Professor at Cambridge, perhaps it will be unreasonable to look for a continuance of this steady output of labour. But Sir Martin's travelling and climbing record already covers not merely the Alps and the Himalayas, but Spitzbergen and the Andes, and he has thus left himself few worlds to conquer. It would be flattery to speak of Sir Martin Conway as the greatest climber of our time, remarks Mr. Harold Spender in the columns of a contemporary, for there are many who surpass him in dash and audacity, and he would not himself claim a front place among the great gymnastic rock-climbers of the present generation. But his prudence has enabled him to survive many who have paid the penalty of excessive rashness, and he represents a rare combination of enterprise and thoroughness which certainly places him in the foremost rank of explorers.

His work on the Andes fitly embodies the results of this combination. Visiting Southern America, a part of the world which is crammed with relics of the most interesting, and perhaps the most ancient, human civilization, Sir Martin Conway shows himself far more than a mere climber. He has brought to bear the eye of a scholar and an antiquarian, as well as the keen intelligence of a man of affairs. One of the freshest and most amusing chapters of this book is that in which he describes the episodes of a Central American revolution, an experience which seems to combine in an almost incredible fashion the elements of farce and tragedy. Equally novel and interesting, to those who care about the subject, are Sir Martin Conway's observations as to the progress made with the Panama Canal, an enterprise which he fully expects to see brought to a successful [conclusion. These chapters, with that on the Rubber industry, will attract readers quite outside the limits of those whose interests are confined to climbing and exploration.

But personal adventure is still the salt of literature, and for one person who will turn to these chapters, tea will turn to Sir Martin] Conway's descriptions of his climb of Illimani, and his unsuccessful attempts on Sorata and Ancobuma. These mountains are all summits in the range of the Cordillera Real on the west coast of South America, and are all over 20,000 feet high. Sir Martin Conway had to climb them in a country scarcely mapped at all, and with no local assistance beyond that of a few ignorant, reluctant, and often hostile Indians, who regarded the mountains with superstitious awe, and these white explorers as sacrilegious invaders. Sir Martin took with him, however, two of the finest modern European guides—Pellissier and Maquignaz—from the village of Val Tournanche. In the summer of 1898, Sir Martin Conway penetrated by La Paz and Cotana to the foot of Illimani, and set out on the great attack, with four Indians to help in the porterage of the tents and cooking utensils. The first great effort was to climb the great rock-wall, a long and difficult ascent. In the course of the climb, the Indians deserted.

After about two-thirds of the wall had been surmounted, there came yet another steep, indeed, almost perpendicular, chimney, such as we had already negotiated; but this one was thickly embellished with ice. It proved to be the last hard place, but nothing would induce the Indians to attempt it. Their cup of dread had been steadily filling; here it overflowed. They dropped their loads, cast the rope, and fled. Two hours later the screams of joy which announced their arrival at our deserted platform came wafted up to us, along with the booming of the guns fired off for the fete at Usi.

"The outworks were now passed; it only remained to deliver the assault on the final peak." They camped at the top of the rocks, and started before two o'clock on the following morning to the final attack. They had no light beyond the candle in a pocket-lantern to guide them in the pitch darkness over these great wastes of ice and snow. Fortunately, the moon rose:

The old moon rising over the snow-field at length rendered the lantern superfluous. Mounting steadily upward, we approached the water-shed ridge, and two and a half hours from camp stood upon it, the very crest of the Cordillera Real, and looked down an appalling precipice of at least 14,000 feet into the black depths of some valley of fertile Yungas. It was still night. Gloom enveloped all. Blanched snow and black crags appeared dim and ghostly near at hand, but the dim and vague horror of that almost fathomless plunge into the dark gulf at our feet was one of the experiences that it has been worth living to know.

The Yungas cliffs must be circumvented, and the intervening peaks climbed over. They must begin by going up the steep and narrow ridge on which they were then standing—a highly perilous enterprise:

A boss of hard, transparent ice, the size and shape of a walrus, stuck out of the ridge and had first to be surmounted. Steps were cut in it with much deliberation, and we raised ourselves to the crest above, one foot over the fathomless precipice, the other on a steep slope with a gaping crevasse a few yards down. Slip which way we might it would be sudden destruction, and to slip was easy in this darkness and cold. The last stride was about as theatrical a performance as I can remember, for the ice even in the steps was as slippery as a frozen pond.

Above were steep rocks, and then "an enormous ice cornice," and finally the necessity of crossing the whole steep south face of the Pico del Indio:

The day was at hand. All along the crest of the mountains and clouds in the east flamed the crimson glory of the coming sun. The brighter illumination only served to make more plain the solemnity and splendour of our surroundings. The ice slope itself was one of the steepest I have ever stood on. A few hundred feet below it was cut off into a vertical cliff, overhanging in places, and by its feet lay the piled ruins of the ice avalanches which often fall from it. There must be no slipping here. The day increased, the sun came, and we slowly advanced; but how slowly the distance diminished between us and the western ridge I cannot describe. Click, click, click, went the axe, hewing out a step with painstaking care. Each had to be large and well-shaped. It was hard work. Half-way across, Maquignaz fell behind, and Pellissier took his place. Little was said. The steps were made as far apart as was safe, and the stride from one to another was an effort. At last the desired saddle was gained.

Thence to the summit, estimated by Conway to be 21,015 feet above the sea, was nothing but an arduous, exhausting, and tedious snow-walk. But the prize was at last won:

I fell into a semi-comatose condition, but plodded on all the same. Twice I came to myself with a start; I had been walking in something very like sleep. One apparent summit was succeeded by another, but the true one came at last. "Monsieur, a vous la gloire," said Maquignaz, as he moved aside for me to stand first upon the highest point of snow. The altitude was 21,200 feet. It was half an hour before noon. The moment was one of satisfaction, in that our toil ceased; but we had no sense of triumph, nor was there breath enough left in any of us for an exclamation of joy in the hour of victory. Nothing was said or done for several minutes; we just sat down and rested.

On the Pico del Indio, while coming down, Conway made a strange, uncanny discovery.

My hand touched something soft and clammy lying on the rock beside me. What could there be of that sort in such a place? I picked it up. It was a rotten piece of Indian woollen cord, swollen to the thickness of one's wrist. Maquignaz, to whom I gave it, unfortunately lost it on the way down. Tradition at Caimbaya asserts that many years ago an Indian desperately dared to invade the secret places of the great god Illimani. He was last seen from below, seated on this point where now we sat. He never came back to the abodes of men, for the god turned him into stone. That there is some foundation for the tale is proved by our discovery of the piece of rope; so I named the peak beside this place Pico del Indio.

A successful climb is always more attractive to the reader than an attempt that has failed. But in some ways the climbing world will be more interested in Conway's account of his attack on Mount Sorata, which was foiled entirely by bad weather. Sorata is girt round with a fringe of glaciers, marked by a strange and interesting silence:

There was no singing of the running waters, no slipping about of stones, no cracking in the substances of the glaciers; in fact, no sign or sound of movement, such as the glaciers of the Alps are always emitting. In all the days we spent among the great ice-falls of Mount Sorata I never saw or heard the fall of the least fragment of ice. At times stones fell down the dry debris slopes near us, and then the Indians would cower with terror, saying that the devil was walking across the slope and that the stones were disturbed by the tread of his feet.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PRESS REPORTS REGARDING LORD KITCHENER'S PLANS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, referring to certain reports which had appeared in the newspapers regarding the withdrawal of troops from South Africa and other changes in Lord Kitchener's plans, said they were wholly unauthorised and inaccurate but that he was not in a position to make any statement on the subject.

ATTEMPT ON M. BAUDIN'S LIFE.

M. DELCASSE WANTED.

The Countess Okzowsky to-day fired a revolver at M. Baudin, the French Minister of Public Works while he was driving in the Elysee. M. Baudin escaped unhurt.

The Countess says she intended to fire at M. Delcasse, against whom her husband has a grievance.

THE CHINA WAR.

The departure of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Tientsin has been countermanded.

The strength of the British force remaining at Tientsin has been increased by about one thousand men.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

JULY 17.

The negotiations at Peking have been at a standstill for over a month owing to radical Anglo Russian differences regarding the payment of the indemnity. Either great Britain or Russia must concede considerably before an agreement is possible.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

TIGHTNESS OF MONEY THE CAUSE.

The three per cent. Indian Sterling Loan for three millions, which was announced on the 11th instant, has been withdrawn, the applications being inadequate.

The failure of the loan is attributed to the tightness of money and also to the depression in Consols and other gilt-edged securities.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The "Times" says that the failure to float the Indian Loan has not affected prices and that the present situation is exceptional owing to the excessive creation of gilt edged securities.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

Replying to a request of the City Liberal Club for a pronouncement Lord Rosebery writes that he will never voluntarily re enter politics. He believes that the Liberal attitude of neutrality during the war to which the whole Empire has rallied spells Liberal impotence, the severance of the Liberals, he says, is not merely on the grounds of the war but is a sincere fundamental and incurable antagonism of principle regarding the Empire, Tae Cavaliers and Roundheads, he says, might almost as well have combined as the opposing Liberal sections could agree to differ on the war.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The papers unanimously reproach Lord Rosebery's aloofness and demand him to play his part in the struggle.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London 6th July, state that forty Liberal members have appealed to Mr. Asquith not to attend the banquet. Mr. Asquith having accepted the invitation says that he will explain the immediate duties which the Liberal party should discharge.

THE BOERS IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

It is reported that the Boers in the Transvaal are starving and attacking small towns in Guerilla bands simply to obtain food. The rebel Colonists are being severely punished. One has been sentenced to fifteen years.

Colonel Hickman is following Scheeper with little success and complains that the sympathy of the Dutch settlers frustrates his plans.

Ackermann's Commando is wandering in a state of destitution in the Orange Colony.

THE SUBMARINE BOATS.

FRANCE BOASTS NAVAL SUPREMACY.

The French press claims that the submarine boats are succesful and experiments make the Navy of France the strongest in the world.

FRENCH EXCESSES IN CHINA.

The French newspaper, "Le Matin" condemns the horrible excesses of the French soldiers in China and claims an inquiry and the punishment of the offenders.

MAHSUD RAIDS.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Some three hundred men of the 35th Sikhs were sent out from Sarwekai last Saturday night to block the passes owing to the reported intention of Mahsuds to raid the village of Murtaza. One party of them encountered and dispersed a gang of thirty raiders at Murgha Tizha, who got off leaving their supplies of flour and small arms in the hands of the Sikhs. The latter had one sepoy wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 17.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	92 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
2½ per cent. Rupee Papers	93 5-15
Bar Silver	26 7-8

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

TWO NEW BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council meets on the second of August, when two small bills to amend the Court Fees Act and the Indian Articles of War Act will be introduced.

The first of these is only to give such high officials as the Chief Commissioner of Sind powers as "Chief Revenue Authority," the present arrangement whereby such powers are exercised only by local Governments having been found in practice in Bombay to cause unnecessary delay and inconvenience in disposing of trifling cases.

The second is to provide in case of Indian troops serving abroad, that reference to the Military authorities in India be made before discharging individual members of the force.

INDISPOSITION OF THE FINANCE MEMBER.

We regret to hear that Sir Edward Law, Finance Member is somewhat indisposed.

RETURN OF THE CHINA CONTINGENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Information has been received at Calcutta, of the departure from Hong-Kong, on the 11th July, by the transport Patiala of Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, who commanded the 1st Brigade staff in China, with Captains Parr, Brooking, and Low, who are due here on the 23rd instant. The 24th Punjab Infantry, which captured two guns and a large amount of ammunition, is also on board this vessel, the officers of the Corps returning being Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, Majors Climo and Whitchurch, I. M. S., Captain Hosky, and Lieutenants Cooke, Morton, Skipwith, Furney, De la Billiere, Ellis and Johnson, besides 16 native officers and 745 rank and file.

The *Istria*, with the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, and the Jodhpore Lancers, is expected in Calcutta on the 27th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Colonel Hutchinson's retirement takes effect from the 15th ultimo. He will no doubt be succeeded in the post of Director of Military Education by Colonel Stowell who is now officiating.

Brigadier-General Riddle, Commanding Bombay District, spends his two months' leave at Coonoor. Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair officiates in his absence.

Major Delamain, 23 d Bombay Infantry, is granted three months' leave home.

The project for raising a Railway Corps of Bengal Sappers is not to be proceeded with at present.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the scheme for the organisation and training of Mounted Infantry in India, and orders have been issued for carrying it into effect. It provides for an establishment of five Schools of Instruction with the requisite Staffs at Rawalpindi, Umballa, Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow, at which both British and native troops will be maintained on lines laid down in the War Office regulations for Mounted Infantry. The cost of the scheme is about four lakhs initial and five lakhs annually, recurring mostly for the purchase and upkeep of ponies, besides seven and one-fourth lakhs to be spent to provide new buildings. Six-and-a-half lakhs will be spent on the scheme this year, besides two and a half lakhs for such buildings as may be indispensable in starting it.

Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Commanding Deesa District, goes on 60 days' privilege leave from the 29th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clery Hill, at present Inspector of Gymnasia in Madras and Bombay Commands, becomes Inspector-General of Gymnasia, India, under the new scheme. He will have under him Staff Captains who will look after the four Commands. This arrangement is one that should work well.

Colonel Goad, Director, Army Remount Department, will make the following tour to the Remount Depots:—Leave Simla, July 20th; Hapur, 21st-23rd; Saharanpur, 24th-27th; Karnal, 28th to August 1st; Ahmednagar, August 3rd-7th; Hosur, 9th-13th; Bangalore, 14th-15; Calcutta, 19th-21st; Umballa, 23rd; returning to Simla 24th.

The 24th Punjab Infantry are due at Calcutta in the transport "Patiala" on the 23rd July. The following officers accompany the Regiment:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Ramsay, Major Climo, Captain Soady, Lieutenants Cook, Morton, Skipwith, Furney, de LaBilliere, Elles, and Johnson; Major Whitchurch, I. M. S. The 1st Brigade Staff, viz., Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, Captains Parr, Brooking and Low, are now on board.

The Ordnance and artillery-baggage mules sent from China by Sir Alfred Gaselee have been issued direct to batteries, and a report hereafter will be furnished regarding their capabilities. In spite of their truly mulish tempers these animals are expected to give satisfaction when trained. The ordinary transport mules imported have been disposed of by the Commissariat-Transport Department, and they will also have to go through the breaking-in process, as they are viciously inclined.

We are likely to hear less in future of the bad sighting of the Lee-Enfield rifle, writes the "Pioneer," as, under special orders from the War Office, each arm is to be sighted before issue. In this way accuracy should be gained, just as is the case with sporting rifles. A gunmaker who did not try each rifle and align its sights according to what may be called the idiosyncrasy of the weapon, would soon lose his customers. The Ordnance Department at home, by working on rule-of-thumb principles, issued tens of thousands of rifles which were extremely defective in their sighting. Hence the outcry in south Africa, where even marksmen could not "get on the target."

BOMBAY, DEPARTURE, JULY 17—Weir, Colonel, Bombay, I. M S., from leave to Quetta.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhedi and Dongri	0	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	7
G Mahim and Worlee	12	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Head Office	0	3	10
Total	20	17	112
Total plague deaths to date	96,597	80,761	
Same date last year	15	7	214

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Hill, visited the Deccan College on Monday evening, writes a correspondent. His Excellency, with the Principal and Professors of the College, went round and saw different parts of the building and was enthusiastically received in the 'New Hall' by all the students who had already assembled there. After Lord Northcote had taken his seat on the dais, the General Secretary of the College Gymkhana read a short address, warmly thanking His Excellency for his keen interest in the College Gymkhana, which, the address mentioned, had secured two valuable additions during the past year, viz., a decent cricket ground and a pair of new boats. His Excellency made a short reply to the address, in which he congratulated the College on having completed their cricket ground, and promised that he would continue his interest in the Gymkhana. His Excellency also referred to the enjoyment, he as a student, took in rowing and concluded his remarks by expressing a hope that the College students would have a good season both on the river and on the cricket ground. His Excellency before leaving was garlanded in the midst of loud and continued cheers. At the close of the proceedings a photograph was taken of a college group by one of the local photographers.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's Tour in the Southern Mahratta country:—

July 22nd, Monday, Leave Poona by special train 23rd, Tuesday, arrive Belgaum; 24th, Wednesday, stop at Belgaum; 25th, Thursday, leave Belgaum by special train; 26th Friday, arrive Bijapur; 27th, Saturday, leave Bijapur by special train and arrive Hotgi and leave Hotgi; 28th, Sunday, arrive Kirkee. His Excellency will be accompanied by:—

Her Excellency Lady Northcote, C. I., Lieut.-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, Medical Officer, Captain M. D. Wood, A.-D.-C., Captain C. V. Sloane-Stanley, A.-D.-C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ROBBERY.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

AT the Singapore Police Court, on July 6th, the 14 Klings, including two women, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the theft of notes and gold to the value of dols. 270,000, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were again arraigned before Mr. Micheli.

Mr. Fort, who appeared on behalf of the police, asked for another remand in the case. The chief defendant, he said, was not yet here, and until his arrival from India, it was no use proceeding with the case, as they would have to go over the same evidence again.

Mr. Micheli asked if it was intended to proceed with the charges against all the prisoners?

Mr. Fort replied that at present he preferred to keep the charges against all the defendants.

The magistrate said it would be rather hard on the prisoners who could not get bail.

The case against Nina Mahomed was then mentioned, Mr. Fort saying he still pressed for heavy bail in this instance as this prisoner was the head tamby in the bank. At the time the robbery was committed, this man was either in the bank, or just out side. After the robbery he went with Abdul Kadar, (the man arrested in India) to a house in Prinsep Street. He did not appear to have entered this house, but took a box and a parcel of notes away to another house. He also was the person who rented the house where the box containing the notes was packed for India.

Mr. Micheli said he would grant this prisoner bail in dols. 25,000.

Mr. Fort pressed for bail in the case of Singaran, who at the last hearing was allowed bail in dols. 2,000. This man, he said, took a large part in the transaction, being the person who shipped the notes.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg opposed the application, and said that at the hearing he would have a complete answer to the charge.

Bail was allowed to remain at dols. 2,000.

In the case of Mutu Kamaran, bail was reduced from dols. 10,000 to dols. 2,000.

The bails of Ana Moona Pillay and Kotapun were also reduced from dols. 10,000 to dols 2,000.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg asked for bail for Kechil Mydin.

Mr. Fort opposed and said the prisoner was alleged to have gone in a gharry from the house in Prinsep Street, with the notes, to a Chinaman's house. At the latter house, the notes were packed in a box with some of the goods. He was also alleged to have taken out the bill of lading, and generally to have had a prominent part in the robbery.

Bail was allowed, the amount fixed being dols. 25,000.

Noona Mahomed was allowed bail of dols. 10,000; also Abdul Bakar for a similar amount.

Application was made for bail on behalf of Mahomed Husan.

Mr. Fort said it was on this man's information that the charges were made against the other prisoners. He was allowed bail in dols. 25,000. The cases were then remanded for a week, and it was mentioned that probably then a further remand would be asked for.

A TELEGRAM to the *Ceylon Observer* states that Abdul Kader and the 14 other prisoners in the Hong-Kong Bank robbery were proceeded against at the Singapore Police Court on the 11th instant. The charges against five were withdrawn. The principal witness was one of the prisoners who has turned King's evidence. The case was adjourned.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN AUSTRIA.

FINANCIAL circles in Austria-Hungary, writes a Vienna correspondent, are following with great interest an experiment made by the two Ministers of Finance, with the aid of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, to attract gold into this country, especially from England, with the object of bringing it into circulation, and of thus making a beginning with the gold standard, which at present is only theoretically in existence. Yesterday's official quotation for London cheques was 239·60 to 239·80 for £10; that is, some 50 hellers below the gold point, or about enough for the transport and insurance of British coins to this country. The same is the case in the quotation of German marks and, to a somewhat less degree, of French Napoleon d'ors; though for these coins, and especially for those from Germany, there would be a natural reason for the low quotations in the recent subscription for the 125,000,000 kronen Austrian Rente; which does not exist in the case of London cheques, a clear sign that the import of gold is chiefly desired from England.

I must explain that, in ordinary times, the quotation and, therefore, the valuation of foreign gold coins depends chiefly on the Vienna Market, and not on that of London, Paris, or Berlin. As there is hardly any demand abroad for Austrian paper money, which at present is the sole currency here, the quotations at foreign exchanges of Austrian kronen are merely the translation into foreign standards of the Vienna gold valuation of the day; that is to say, Vienna gives so much for £10, so much for 100 marks or 100 francs, and the foreign Bourses calculate accordingly the value of 100 kronen in their respective gold coins.

The fact that this is almost invariably the case suggested the plan, now pursued for the last two years or so, of establishing some stability in the price of gold in the Vienna market by letting the Austro-Hungarian Bank buy a few millions more than is perhaps wanted when cheques or foreign bills of exchange are easily obtainable, and placing these millions at the disposal of Vienna financiers, importers, &c., whenever the demand for specie is so great that, without this assistance, quotations of foreign coins would rise. Should gold be actually imported, either from Germany, or England, or France, the foreign coins would be received into Austrian twenty kronen pieces, and at once allowed to pass into circulation by being paid as salaries to Government officials; bills of contractors, &c., being paid out in gold coins instead of their equivalent in paper.

The circulation being saturated with specie from abroad, the Bank would proceed to pay out the gold in the twenty kronen pieces which it has for years held in its vaults, and the gold standard, as fixed by law, would be actually inaugurated. If the plan succeeds, and there is no visible reason why it should not, the monetary stability which this country has not known for the last fifty years might be at last established.

THE FAR EAST.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

A PARABLE ON THE EMPEROR AND REFORM.

The "Shuwenpao" contains an anecdote of Li-Hung-chang, on the authority of its Peking correspondent, which we translate as follows:—I hear that, in an interview between a certain learned Western gentleman and Li Hung-chang the other day, the question arose about the Emperor's personal control of the reins of Government, when the former remarked that his Majesty could be likened to the motive power of a works driving the machinery—Reform. Without the power being put into motion the machinery cannot work. To this Li Hung-chang replied, 'It is a pity there is no good spring attached.' 'Ah but your Excellency makes a very good and powerful spring,' said the Western gentleman. 'Well,' replied Li,' the spring may be powerful enough, but it has now become too rusty. As a matter of fact, the question is a very serious and important one. It is necessary that the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces have the same opinion on the matter; indeed they should initiate the movement, and then I will bring up the rear to help and back them up, then, indeed the thing may be done.' 'Yes very good,' responded the Western gentleman, and the interview ended. The above conversation was heard by persons present at the interview, hence the spreading abroad of the news.

PERSECUTIONS.

A Hunan letter reports the arrest near Changsha of two young students of the New School or Enlightened Party, by order of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, which seems to show that H.E. is still suspicious of the patriots whose love for country and Emperor have earned for themselves the hatred of the reactionaries and follower of the Empress Dowager. These two latest victims of official suspicion and hostility are the sons of two well-known expectant district magistrates of Hupah, named Shu and Yang who at one time resided in Hankow in a rented house. Recently, some enemy of the young men charged them before the Hankow magistrate of intention to rebel, and as proof declared that in the garden in the rear of the above noted residence were buried some fire arms and swords, which for aught that may be known had been placed there by the accusers themselves. A search of the garden was accordingly made by the magistrate with the aid of the accusers, who seemed remarkably familiar with the place, and as a result three obsolete pattern rifles and as a result three obsolete pattern rifles and about the same number of rusty swords made from iron hoops were unearthed and the charge of rebellion was thus made good! The victims of this atrocious charge will probably be handed over to Viceroy Chang by the Hunan official, but it is to be hoped for the sake of justice and the future of China that H. E. will not be led by the flimsy charges preferred to put any confidence in the words of the unscrupulous men who have come forward as accusers—probably for a consideration. Too many bright and promising young men who had brilliant futures before them, eager, moreover, to do their duty to sovereign and country, have, we are sorry to record, already been sacrificed to the unrelenting hostility of the reactionaries. In her present condition China has need of all such young men of enlightened views and patriotism, and it is sad to record such persecution as is related above.

REACTIONARY CHIEFS AT HSIAN.

A private despatch from Hsian to a retired official at Hangchow states that the Grand Secretary Yung Lu has recently repeatedly presented, memorials asking to be allowed to resign from public life, all of which have so far been ignored by the Empress Dowager. It appears that Yung Lu has become disgusted with his clique owing to the increasingly close friendships between the notorious eunuch, Li Lien-ying, and Lu Ch'uan-lin, and the admittance into their secret councils of a facsimile of Lu Ch'uan-lin in the person of Ch'en Pangjui, acting Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, a new man who has recently come into prominence owing to his out heroding Herod in the rabidity of his hatred of anything savouring of reform and friendship with Western nations, literature and science. Hence with Yung Lu keeping somewhat aloof at present there is still a Triumvirate of Tigers—Li Lien-ying, Lu Ch'uan-lin, and Ch'enPangjui—constituting the Power behind the Empress Dowager's usurped Throne.

TUNG FU-HSIANG.

The following comes from a reliable source in Lanchou, the provincial capital of Kansu:—Ex-General Tung Fu-hsiang has of late been putting his house in order, as it were. It is well-known in these North western provinces that Tung Fu-hsiang is possessed of a huge fortune not only in gold bars, gold leaf and silver sycee, amassed in specially made underground store cellars at his family residence in Singhsia, Kansu, which is more like a large fortress than a private residence, but he possesses also 24 large pawnshops and wholesale drug shops, each of which has a capital in round numbers of Tls. 300,000; besides having private agents to lend money at heavy interests to any high official or large bank or trader that may stand in need for the moment of sums amounting anywhere from Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 100,000. The huge income that is annually derived from the above ventures by Tung Fu-hsiang does not, as a rule go towards filling the coffers in his underground treasury—these are augmented by the plunder obtained in crushing insurrections and, for instance, the treasure trove that fell into his hands in Peking last year—but is used to feed and pension the tens of thousands of able bodied Kansu men, old soldiers who have retired into private life but who are bound to spring up to arms any time Tung Fu-hsiang calls for them. Besides his treasure vaults Tung Fu-hsiang has his Arsenal also. This is now filled to overflowing with the arms and ammunition obtained from Peking during the last two years.

News has now come reporting that Tung Fu-hsiang has recently begun to call back all his loans and also to close up all his pawnshops and wholesale drug-stores. Already nearly one-half of them having balanced up accounts have been closed at once, whilst others that cannot have their accounts immediately settled have been put on the market to be sold to the first likely customer. All this conduct on Tung Fu-hsiang's part in Chinese eyes has its peculiar meaning and has lately struck panic into the hearts of the merchants, bankers and traders of Shensi and Kansu provinces. In other words it means that Tung Fu-hsiang is preparing for desperate measures which require a full treasury to accomplish—men and modern arms and ammunition Tung Fu-hsiang has enough and to spare.

AN OPEN LETTER BY A BUDDHIST BONZE.

Readers of these columns will doubtless remember the meetings of the Reform Party at Chaang Sa-ho's Gardens in April last to protest against the ratification of the Manchurian Convention with Russia, on which occasion there were many speakers, amongst whom were representatives of opulent families in the interior and sons and nephews of high mandarins holding office at the time. It will also perhaps be remembered that at the principal gathering at the same place, which occurred shortly after the first meeting, there were amongst the orators a Buddhist monk or bonze and a young Chinese lady, Miss. Hsun—a circumstance which gave quite a unique distinction to the occasion. We have now received an open letter from this same Buddhist monk, named Wu-mu-san-seng, who appears to be a well-educated man. Besides getting the distinction which his speech at the Reform Party's meeting has obtained for him, it is also interesting to record that Wu-mu-sanseng literally translated meaning "The Black-eyed Hill Recluse or Monk) is the abbot of a large monastery at Ch'angshu, not far from Soochow, where the Ex-Imperial Tutor and Grand Secretary, Weng T'ung-ho—the victim of the wrath of the Empress Dowager and her reactionaries in 1898—has during the past two or three years been residing in seclusion, to avoid the penury persecutions of the local authorities of Ch'ang-shu consequent on the Empress Dowager's edict of 1899 to keep the ex-Imperial Tutor "under strict surveillance pending further steps with reference to his future." From the above-named monk's conversation, during a recent interview given to a representative of this paper, it would seem that Wumu-san-seng received many of his enlightened ideas from his daily intercourse with the aged Weng T'ung-ho in the former's monastery, and that the monk had performed his pilgrimage to shanghai with the special object of gaining more information about Western learning and to obtain translations of Foreign books of history and modern sciences. The following is the gist of Wu-mu'san'seng's open letter to members of his cloth—T'ung p'ao or "similarly attired"—exhorting them to be more energetic and show more diligence in the performance of their duties to the State and to their religion, and suggesting the establishment of institutions of learning throughout the Empire, to be supported by the revenues of the numerous large and wealthy monasteries, temples, etc.

The letter begins with deploring the miserable light in which Buddhist monks are generally regarded throughout this country, brought about, without doubt, through the crass ignorance of the great masses of the members of the cloth. "Had we had scools to educate our novices and young priests to bring them up as they should be trained, there would be less violation of the rules and regulations of our order, and the Buddhist religion would not have been dragged through the dust as it is now-a-days."

The writer then asks, Why are the nations of the West and even Japan so powerful and wealthy as they are to day? It is because these nations establish schools and colleges in every nook and corner of their kingdoms for the education of their younger generations. With universal education these nations are able to progress day by day and every new thing that may be discovered to be of benefit to their respective countries is eagerly taken hold of and improved upon.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL ROUND.

Last night a large crowd of people witnessed the final tie in the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament between the R. A., Kirkee, and the Oxfordshires. The sides were as follows:—

Oxfordshire L. In.	Kirkee, R. A.
1. Capt. Darell Brown.	1. Capt. Swann.
2. Capt. Doddington.	2. A. W. Bartholomew.
3. J. T. Weatherby.	3. Maj. Geddes.
Back—Maj. Clarke.	Back—Col. Banister.

The play was very even at the start, but it was not long before Bartholomew got going. He was checked by Clarke, and Doddington removed play to mid-field and Weatherby carried the ball into the R. A. ground. Geddes started a counter movement and Bartholomew scored a goal just before the conclusion of the first chukker. In the second chukker the R. A. had the best of matters all through, the defence of Banister being brilliant, while Geddes initiated runs and Bartholomew attacked with vigour. Brown was apparently out of form, and although Weatherby and Clarke defended well Geddes sent the ball through. The goal should have been saved by Clarke, who, however, hit over it and the ball rolled through the posts. Immediately afterwards Geddes and Bartholomew attacked and the latter again scored. In the third chukker the Oxfords showed up to greater advantage. In the early stage Doddington's pony slipped and came down but the rider was unhurt and immediately remounted. Geddes got the ball away but Weatherby cleverly altered its course. Banister, however, got possession and took it down the field. Weatherby saved, and carrying the ball onwards he had an open goal but shot wide from an easy position. In the last chukker play was even, Geddes and Banister putting in some very good play, while Clarke and Weatherby were prominent. The efforts of the Oxfords were somewhat neutralised by Brown who was the weak spot in the team. The Gunners had all the play in the latter portion of the game, but they could not get a goal, time being called with the score:

K. A., Kirkee, 3 goals
Oxfordshires, one subsidiary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE was a large attendance at the mounted sports yesterday evening and though rain threatened the weather did not interfere with the programme. Owing to delay in starting on account of the prior attraction of the final in the polo tournament the whole of the items on the programme were not got through. Good races were witnessed in the horse and pony scurries. In the former event Mr. Rome's pony with 30 yards start narrowly won, Mr. Fischer's mount starting from scratch, making a fine bid for victory. Captain Moore's mount starting from the ten yards mark early overtook Mr. Livingstone's pony with forty yards and won handsomely. The jumping was only very moderate, and Mr. Fischer won both events pretty easily. The fearful mirth and wonderful efforts of "lightning artists" in the Pre-Raphaelite stakes provoked a great deal of merriment. Mr. Fischer and Captain Moore, however, had each a discerning nominatrix and both riders were able to complete their task in very quick time, Mr. Fischer having the better time of the two results.

HORSE SCURRY (Distance Handicap) for all horses and English and Australian ponies.

Mr. Rome, 30 yds	1
Mr. Fischer, scr	2
Mr. Smith, scr	3

PONY SCURRY (Distance Handicap) for Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14—1 and under.

Capt. Moore, 10 yds	1
Mr. Livingstone, 40 yds	2
Mr. Koe, scr	3

JUMPING COMPETITION-HORSES.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Heyland	2

PONIES.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Ravenscroft	2

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES (Ladies' nomination).

Competitor to ride a given course where lady is standing by blackboard. Dismount and draw on board a subject which will be given to him. Lady must guess name of subject drawn. Competitor to mount and ride home. Best drawing and shortest time to win. Syce allowed to hold pony.

Mr. Fischer n. Miss Russell	1
Capt. Moore n. Mrs. Bolitho	2
Mr. Geddes n. Miss Benn	3

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Dewji Tajoo, a Hindu, who was at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, found guilty of murdering his wife Seegundi and condemned by the presiding judge to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, will according to present arrangements, be executed on Thursday the 25th instant in His Majesty's Common Prison. The prisoner has already forwarded a petition to the Bombay Government praying for a commutation of the sentence and the execution of the sentence will therefore depend upon the reply to be received from Government.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. R. A.

This match will be played on the Cooperage this evening. Kick-off 5-15 p. m.:—

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—R. E. Stoker-Rees, full back; C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite and P. F. Fischer, three-quarters; J. Scrymgeour and L. N. Powell, halves; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, T. Hewson, C. W. Francis, R. F. G. Scott and W. Cole, forwards.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first match for the Harris Memorial Challenge Shield was played on the 13th instant between the Aryan Education Society's High School and the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Institution. The Hindu Gymkhana kindly allowed the match to be played on their ground. The game resulted in a victory for the Sir J. J. Institute by 10 runs. They will meet the Scottish High School in the 2nd round.

The first match in the Junior Competition was played between the Esplanade High School and the Proprietory and Fort High Schools, Grant Road, on Saturday, the 13th. The match was won by the Esplanade High School by 90 runs.

The following matches have been fixed:—Junior Competition—New High School vs. J. N. P. Orphanage, 18th instant, on the Elphinstone College ground. Senior Competition—Cathedral High School vs. John Connon High School on the Oval.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The local agent of this Bank has been informed by telegram from his Head Office, Hongkong, that subject to audit, the dividend for the past half year will be £1-10 (= to 24 per cent. p. a.), 7 and a half lakhs dollars transferred to the Reserve, which will then stand at Sterling Reserve dol. 1,00,00,000 held in London at exchange of 2s. = £10,00,000 and Silver Reserve dol. 37,60,000 and dol. 14,75,000 carried forward to the next half year.

PARIS is learning to amuse itself by Anglo-Indian methods. Thus the Paris correspondent of a London contemporary:—A fete has been just given by high society people at the Polo Grounds at Bagatelle. An animals' race took place, managed by several young and pretty ladies. The Comtesse de Sesmaisons led a guinea-pig, Madame Louise de Bire a sucking-pig, Countess de Ganay a monkey, Baroness de Berckheim a tortoise, Madame Lejeune a Russian black rabbit, the Duchesse de Noailles a pheasant, Madame de Yturbe a female monkey. The first to reach the winning post was Mme. de Yturbe's monkey, followed by the tortoise. Another event was the neck-tie race. Every gentleman was to gallop up to a lady chosen by him, leave his horse in charge of a footman, get the lady to tie his neck-tie for him, mount again, and make for the winning-post. In the apple race every competitor had to alight and pick up with his teeth an apple floating in a tub.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE DORE GALLERY.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S REVIVALS.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 28th.

A hundred pictures of the "Secessionist School of Vienna" have found a somewhat incongruous place of exhibition in the Dore Gallery, where they strangely "make antichamber" to the Dore pictures and to the peace-paintings of M. Ten Kate. The Viennese in question are in contumacy with regard to "the first school of Impressionists,' and their work seems to have little of the character of Impressionism except a search for coloured light. They paint sunshine coloured by emerald grass, by blue larkspurs, by red poppies, or only by the hour of morning or evening. But all they do seems to be very deliberately faced and outfaced. The technical knowledge and preparation would make their work remarkable in any English exhibition—it is somewhat more than we may generally take for granted on the Continent in exhibited pictures. Therefore these hundred paintings merit attention. But we are free to prefer a manner of looking at pictorial nature which is less tense and strained. Simplicity there is, for we have not here the mechanical completeness of the English pre-Raphaelites, but it is a simplicity full of obstinacy and violence. It seems to shut one eye with as much effort as it cost the pre-Raphaelites to open both and to keep them open without winking. Where is the sweetness, where the spirit, the nobility—in a word, the style—of great landscape? Luminous, however, these paintings are sometimes to a surprising degree. It is—perhaps rather illiberally and unfairly—for qualities not characteristic of art in the act of secessions from "the first Impressionist" that we admire such work as Mr. Alexander Goltz's in "The Past" with its very remarkable painting of apple-blossom, and Mr. Max Suppantschitsch's in some gentle drawings, delicate and good, one or two nearly in monochrome, others luminously coloured. But for distinctively secessionist power—as we have tried to understand the point of secessionism—we may note the direct and strongly natural "Autumn Tints" of M. Bamberger, and all the woodland landscapes, shot through with sun, of M. Hans Wilt.

The Pastel Society is an institution that has happily taken root among us; and its third exhibition, which opened last week at the Royal Institute of Painters in Piccadilly, is an extremely varied and interesting one. It is to be regretted that M. Lhermitte, whose mastery of pastel is so remarkable, is only represented by one work. The Spinner, one must hope that at the next exhibition he will be more generous, for his works are as instructive as they are beautiful. Another foreigner, M. Rene Billotte, is at his best in his nocturnal scenes, of which Feux d'Octobre is admirable and M. Fernand Lungren leaves us undecided whether he excels most in depicting Egypt or Arizona. Mr. Lake's portraits are good, but not equal to his "Woodland Study" and "Venetian Fishingboats," both of which are unusually good. Mr. Clausen is one of our best English pastellists, and his half-dozen sketches are delightful in their happy readering of sunlight. Mrs. Stanhope Forbes has also made a name for herself in pastel; her five studies are excellent, "L'Ombrageuse Allee" being perhaps the best. Other good work is contributed by Messrs. Bernard Fatridge, Edward Scott, Joseph Pennell, and J. T. Nettleship, and Mrs. E. S. Sutro is much to be commended for her original portrait study "In the Mirror."

A very unusual exhibition is that now being held at Messrs. Dowdeswell's galleries. It consists of forty-five water-colours by Mr. E. Fortescue-Brickdale; and it is rarely that one comes across work so full of delicate imagination and fine colour. All the drawings deal with some charming or dramatic allegory, in which the artist's remarkable originality and imaginative power have free scope. There is no monotony in the subjects depicted, as may be seen by contrasting the powerful conception, "If I say," Peradventure the darkness shall cover me," a murderer trying to escape from his crime suddenly confronted by the eyes of a figure of Christ in a wayside shrine, with the charming fantasy of "The Philosopher's Stone," a number of wise men searching for the prize which lurking Love is hiding from their clutches. Other fine works are "The Departing Soul," the happy and triumphant spirit escaping from the dungeon wherein the dead body lies in chains, and "Grief and Two Enemies," two knights reconciled by grief across an open grave. All the drawings are full of interest and beauty, and the exhibition is one that should not be missed.

The audiences which have assembled to welcome Sir Henry Irving's revivals are not entirely representative of what one associates with a Lyceum first night. The occasion carries little of that anticipation and curiosity which is required to make it, for the stalls and private boxes, a social event. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that the re-appearance of W. G. Wills' "King Charles I." should have provoked an enthusiasm which caused the curtain to be raised many times at the end of every act, and did not abate in vigour at the end of the performance until Sir Henry Irving had expressed his gratitude in a little speech. But if the more expensive parts of the house were filled with people to whom the occasion was ordinary and not exceptional, it was evident that in the pit and gallery there were many to whom the revival had a special interest. And the two performances of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry well deserved the ovation they received—for it is in the acting rather than the play that the chief merit lies. The author's contribution is little more than a frank melodrame, which is saved from vulgarity by being the work of a man of instinctive emotional delicacy. It has some sense of historical characterisation, too, as when the King wonders that he should not have the rights and the liberties that are the possession of "any private

battlefield. And whether it was in the words "Then, I am your prisoner?" in his action of kissing his sword and half holding it back before he surrendered it in his pose as he stood away from Moray and looked him up and down, or in almost any other moment of the scene, he showed himself at his best as a genuine and subtly artistic actor.

Madame Rejane's second week at the Coronet opened with Paul Hervieu's "La Course du Flambeau." This play was produced in Paris in April, and is new to English audiences. It is a poignant drama of modern life expressing with cruel directness and ruthless logic the tragedy of the relations of the older with the younger generation, a terrible picture of a mother sacrificing everything in this world and the next to meet the imperious claims of the daughter she lover. The torch of life is handed from generation to generation (quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt), the new generation makes incessant demands on the older and owns no reciprocal obligation save that unnatural one, imposed by modern sentiment, that never stands a serious test. Such is the theory expressed by M. Hervieu through one of his characters, and illustrated in this gloomy play. In the first act of "La Course du Flambeau" we see the mother, Sabine Revel making her first sacrifice, giving up the man she loves to save an inheritance for her daughter, to be met at the very moment of her abnegation by request from the daughter to be allowed to become engaged. There is the inevitable dismay of the mother at learning that she is no longer to be first in her daughter's love and the fierce pang of jealousy acting on her overwrought feelings produces a violent scene between the two, ending in Sabine's consent to the engagement. In the second act the pecuniary difficulties of her son-in-law force Sabine into another sacrifice, that of her feelings, when she is cajoled by her Marie Jeanne into applying for money to the man whom she had refused to marry. From that point the passion of maternity carries her away. In the third act she is driven to forgery; in the fourth to virtual matricide. She sacrifices her own mother for the happiness of her daughter. It will thus be seen that in this play Madame Rejane, as Sabine, has a roll of unrelieved tragedy. It is a new role for one with whose comedy we are now so well acquainted, but one, which those who recognised the reserve force behind her Fanny Legrand would have suspected her capacity for. It was a singularly impressive piece of acting, though it seemed to tax her to the utmost. Her early scenes, where she kept perfect control over herself, were the most impressive. In these she showed some of the statuesque qualities that distinguish Signora Duse's acting, and might have afforded a sculptor a model for Hecuba. Her finale to the first act—Vous mariez o'est comique—was admirable pathos. In the later scenes, she draws on her reserves. Her description of her impotent jealousy was a nightmare, and her discovery of her mother's death a delirium. It was a performance that few living actresses could have surpassed. Madame Rejane was admirably supported by Madame Daynes-Grassot as the grandmother, Madame Pernon as Marie Jeanne, and M. Gaston Dubose, who gave with refined pathos a description of the troubles of his married life, as the lover whose hand Sabine refused.

No doubt the already twice postponed "Huguenots" will again be placed in the Covent Garden programme next week. "Messaline," which, with Signor Temagno as Helion, M. Seveilhac as his love-sick brother, and Madame Calve as the heroine, is being rehearsed, under Mr. de Lara's superintendence, will be produced on Tuesday, the rest of the week being devoted to repetitions. "Les Huguenots" last evening had to be postponed owing to the indisposition of Mdlle. Breval, who, we believe, came from Paris a few days ago; but who appears to have been another victim to the unaccustomed appearance of the sun in a British sky. Instead, "Faust" was given, with Madame Suzanne Adams as Marguerite, M. Salignac, an old member of the Covent Garden troupe, as Faust, and M. Journet as Mephistopheles. The change of opera unavoidably caused the postponement of the "second debut" of Signor de Marchi, an occasion which, as this excellent tenor has been engaged by Mr. Grau for the United States, was naturally of special interest to representatives of American papers, many of whom had asked, and readily obtained, permission to be present. Another new tenor M. Jerome, a vocalist who, we understand has won a name for himself in the French provinces, will shortly make his Covent Garden debut. Herr Lorse, who has done so well as conductor of the German operas, has been re-engaged for next season.

The preparations for MM. Blau and Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" are being actively pressed forward, and it is expected that the opera will be produced in the course of the week after next. The work will, to a certain extent, tax the resources of Covent Garden, for the last scene—unfortunately at the end of five tableaux, and therefore it is feared very late at night—is that of the flood, caused by the jealous Margared, who opens the dykes and inundates the country. The legend, though in a different form, is said to be common to Wales and Ireland, as well as to Brittany. It is a story of two women and a man, the King's two daughters, both being in love with Mylio, a gallant warrior who has gone on an expedition, and is supposed to be dead. The elder sister, Margared, in despair, marries Karnac; while the younger, Rozenn, waits for her lover, who returns victorious. Eventually Margared opens the sluices, and many people are drowned; but the anger of the sea is appeased when the lady throws herself into the water, and the town of Ys is saved. In 1888, in Paris, the leading parts were sung by Mesdames Deschamps and Simmone, MM. Talazac and Bouvet.

It is not very satisfactory to learn that there was a loss of £400 upon the Richter season of the Halis Orchestra, which has recently closed, besides a deficit of £240 on the previous year. The loss seems to have been chiefly on the four Richter concerts given in Liverpool, in opposition to the Liverpool Philharmonic under Mr. Cowen, and it has therefore wisely been decided that if Liverpool wants any more concerts with the Halle Band music lovers must subscribe a guarantee fund. However, the directors of these Manchester concerts do not, of course, look for mere profit, and they are making every arrangement for next season, when the novelties will include a concert performance of Glucks "Orfeo," with Madame Clara Butt as the hero, Bach's Mass in B minor, Elgar's "Cockayne," and lengthy selections from Wagner's operas. The Richter concerts in Manchester, it may be said, are given at half the prices of admission charged for the Richter concerts in London.

The sad case of the widow of Dr. Hopkins, the distinguished Temple organist, which came before the Lambeth Police Court last Tuesday, urgently calls for generous consideration on the part of the Royal Society of Musicians. The lady, it seems, has been receiving outdoor relief from the Camberwell Guardians, and those of her children who were not contributing to her support were now ordered by the magistrate to give their mother half a crown a week each. But Dr. Hopkins had for sixty years been a subscribing member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and in the ordinary course the widow would be entitled to an annuity of, we believe, something like £130. Dr. Hopkins had, however, according to the evidence, been estranged from his wife for about 40 years, and he left his estate (some of which cannot yet be realised) to his children and others. Now no widow can claim an annuity from the society unless she is prepared to prove that her income from all sources is under a certain sum, and in order to prevent an abuse of the fund the society have a salutary rule that if a testator wills his money away his widow cannot claim. Some years ago, for example, it was found that a testator had left about £400 a year to his sister-in-law, with the express object of allowing his widow to plead poverty and thus claim. It was to meet such cases that the rule was passed. But the Hopkins case is entirely exceptional, and one in which we think the rule might justifiably be suspended. So, too, think some of the Benchers of the two Temples, who are, we learn, interesting themselves warmly in the matter,

REVISED rules have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for the examination in Hindustani of European officers employed in the Education Department of the Punjab. Every European officer employed in any situation in the Department—whether as Inspector, Assistant or District Inspector of Schools or as Principal or Professor in a Government college, or as master in a Government school, must pass this examination within two years of his entering the Department, and should he fail will be subject to a reduction of salary.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, when there were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Chairman; Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Soomar, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. G. Gell and Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

REVENUE AND REFUND AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honor to state that the Corporation under their Resolution of the 18th March, 1901, sanctioned the following establishment up to the end of June, 1901, for the Revenue and Refund Audit Office on account of the extra work in connection with Town Duty Refund caused by heavy exports of grain on account of famine:—1 Deputy Examiner at Rs. 100 per month, 1 Checking clerk at Rs. 45 per month, 1 Calculation clerk at Rs. 30 per month, 1 Registration clerk at Rs. 25 per month, Rs. 200. Stationery and Contingencies Rs. 10. Total Rs. 310. Besides this a clerk at Rs. 35 per month was sanctioned for the Chief Accountant's Office. The Revenue and Refund Audit Officer reports that the receipt of claims for refund of Town Duty still ratges far above the normal. The following statement shows the increase in the claims:—

Year	Claims received
1896-1897	27,701
1897-1898	24,072
1898-1899	24,850
1899-1900	49,362
1900-1901	71,699

He therefore requests that the extra establishment sanctioned by the Corporation may be continued for six months more. As I consider that the additional establishment is necessary to cope with the increased work I request the sanction of the Standing Committe and the Corporation to its continuance up to the end of December 1901, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,470 being defrayed from surplus cash which, as will be seen from the statement circulated to the Corporation for the month of June, amounts to Rs. 4,98,216-14-5.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed moved that a sub-committee (named) be appointed to make necessary inquiries into the matter.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said that only merchants dealing in grain knew what amount of work the establishment had to perform. He moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the sanction asked for by the Commissioner be granted.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment. On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

COMPLIMENT TO DR. TURNER.

The Committee considered the report on the Bombay water supply for the month of June last, made by Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer. The report stated:—In the interval since the last report was submitted, over 20 inches of rain have fallen, which have effected a considerable improvement in the Vehar and Tansa waters, but only a slight improvement in the Tulsi water. The Vehar and Tansa waters are now both fairly good potable waters, but the Tulsi water, as delivered at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, still has a bad smell and a dark yellow colour. At the instance of the Water Engineer several examinations of the Tulsi water are made from samples taken—1 from the lake, 2 from different points in the course of the main, and 3 from the Inlet Reservoir at Malabar Hill. These examinations were made with the object of discovering, if possible, where the contamination of the Tulsi water, which caused the change in the colour and the offensive smell, had taken place. The smell which was most marked in the sample taken from the air cock at Marole, was the smell of decomposing matter, and resembles the smell of Hydrogen Sulphide. The change in the colour of the water was found to be due to iron which had been dissolved from the pipes. From these examinations it was evident that the water was being contaminated while passing along the main, and that it was this contamination which had made the water so offensive and of such a bad colour.

Further examination of the pipes and pipe water were made by Water Engineer, and some samples of water from the pipe at Marole were submitted to undersigned on 25th June, and also several small tins, which were filled with matters taken from the interior of the pipe at this place. These matters were found to consist of pieces and flakes of iron some as large as walnuts, which had evidently rusted away from the interior of the pipe. They were covered with a black slimy mud, which had a distinct smell of Hydrogen Sulphide. This black slimy matter was found to consist of a mixture of Sulphide of Iron with mud and organic debris. The samples of water taken from the pipe at this spot also had a distinct smell of Hydrogen Sulphide, and the same smell was noticed when the pipe was first opened, in order to take the samples. When this slimy matter was removed from the lumps and flakes they were found to consist of rusty pieces of iron which were very brittle and readily crumbled to a powder between the fingers. It was apparent then that the chief cause of the smell of decomposition in the Tulsi water was Hydrogen Sulphide gas, which had either been formed in the pipes or had been introduced into them from outside. The yellow colour, as previously stated, was due to the iron absorbed by the water from the rusted lining of the pipes. Material from the interior of the pipes was collected also from a point about 1-2 mile above Marole. The pieces here were found to be pieces of rusted iron and they were not covered with the black slimy mixture of Sulphide of Iron and mud. The only way in which I can account for the presence of this Hydrogen Sulphide gas in the pipes is that the mud from the bed of the Tulsi Lake contains some sulphur, and that, when this decomposed in the pipe in the presence of the loose flakes of iron, Hydrogen Sulphide gas was formed, which combined with the iron to produce the Sulphide of Iron.

This does not explain why the fragments of iron, taken from the pipe 1-2 a mile above Marole, were not also covered with Sulphide of Iron. The water from the lake itself had a slight smell also, so it is extremely probable that the mud forming the bed of the Lake contains some sulphur, which is given off as Hydrogen Sulphide gas when decomposition occurs in it. The only other explanation is that Hydrogen Sulphide gas gains access to the water in the pipe at Marole from outside.

Colonel Weir in one of his reports records that a strong smell of Hydrogen Sulphide was noted one day on the flats at the north of the Island of Bombay. Hydrogen Sulphide might similarly be given off from the soil in the neighbourhood of Marole, although this does not appear ever to have been noticed. Even if the presence of this gas had been noted here I do not think it would possibly find its way into the pipe, and even if it did, it would not be likely to enter in such quantities as to produce the effect that has been observed in the Tulsi water. It seems evident that the smell in the Tulsi water is caused by the decomposition in the main of sulphur containing mud from the bed of the lake, which had collected on the rusted fragments off the interior of the pipe, where Sulphide of Iron has been formed which keeps up the smell in the water. The yellow colour of the water is undoubtedly due to the absorption of iron from the rusted interior of the pipe. A thorough cleaning of the pipe with a removal of all loose pieces and flakes of iron coated with this Ferrous Sulphide would undoubtedly have a good effect on the Tulsi water and would not only get rid of the smell, but would also make the water a better colour. The bacteriological examination of the Tulsi water showed that a considerable reduction had taken place in the numbers of the bacteria present in the water. This has been the result of the dilution of the water by the rain that has fallen during the past month. In the bacteriological examination of the Vehar water large numbers of vibrios were found growing in the form of long spiral threads. This is the first time that these vibrios have been found to any extent in any of the waters since September of last year. The effect of the rains has been to reduce the numbers of bacteria present in both the Tulsi and Vehar waters. There has not been much difference in the Tansa Water. As regards the characters of the individual bacteria found, the most noticeable feature was the presence of a large number of vibrios in the Vehar water. Also in all the waters there was a marked absence of chromogenic bacteria which had been present in large numbers in the dry weather.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said that the city was at one time led to believe that it was on account of the vegetable growth in the lake that the water was contaminated. They were now indebted to Dr. Cayley, who deserved best thanks for ascertaining the real cause of the contamination, which was due to the presence of hydrogen sulphite gas.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, whose attention was first drawn to the colour of the water and detected the presence of iron in it and who drew the attention of Dr. Cayley.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said that it was an advantage to have at the head of the department an officer, who had a thorough knowledge of things and was a trained scientific man. Thanks were due to Dr. Turner and Dr. Cayley for their report. The cleaning of the pipes would bring clear water into the City next year. The Health Officer ought to try and find out whether the hydrogen sulphite gas was generated in any particular place and that it existed all along the pipe line. If it was generated in the lake, then it must run all along the pipe line.

Dr. Ismail said that thanks were due to both Dr. Turner and Dr. Cayley for the light they had thrown in the matter. He desired to know if the presence of hydrogen sulphite rendered the water impure and unfit for drinking purposes and whether that was the cause of the prevalence of diarrhœa in the city. He had recently seen two cases of guinea worms, which were extinct ever since the water had been brought down from Vehar by means of pipes.

Sir Bhalchundra said that it must first be ascertained if the patients did not resort to well water.

Dr. Dadachanji agreed with the former speakers in complimenting Dr. Turner, but he could not extend the same amount of courtesy to Dr. Cayley, who was at one time of opinion that the offensive smell of the water was due to the soil of the lake being impregnated with organic matter, but who had now changed his opinion and said that it was due to incrustations in the pipe line. The speaker asked why these pipes had not been cleaned with self cleaning scrapers.

After some further discussions, Sir Bhalchundra moved that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to report, whether the presence of hydrogen sulphite was injurious to the health of those who consumed the water.

"UNSATISFACTORY" REPORT.

A letter from the Commissioner forwarding the following report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, was considered:—"With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 3417 dated 26th June 1901, Mr. Bhika Vallanji complained to the Health Officer on the 9th May of deficient supply, and the Ward Inspector was directed to examine his service-pipe and report. The service pipe was found to be partially obstructed, and he was advised in the Office No. W. 2182 of 14th May 1901 to have it cleaned, this he does not appear to have done. As he had not acted on the advice given him, his second complaint was not replied to. The Inspector reports that the pressure which has increased about 50 per cent, since the commencement of the monsoon, has partially forced out the obstruction, and water now rises to the upper floors. Mr. Bhika has no ground for complaint whatever."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the report was unsatisfactory in many respects.

Sir Bhalchandra said that the report was not only unsatisfactory, but it was contradictory.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim it was resolved that Mr. Bhika be informed that the Standing Committee understood that the water now rose to the upper floor. It was also agreed to place on record that the Committee did not consider the report to be satisfactory.

After transacting some other business to Committee adjourned.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INGENUE.

[Being letters from Miss Margaret Arden, conveying her impressions of India, to Miss Viole Steady of 110, Airlie Gardens, S. W., reproduced in Pioneer.]

FIRST LETTER.

P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia," 25th October, 1899.

My Darling Vi,—You must think me a perfect beast for not writing from Aden or Port Said as I promised, but really and truly it was impossible, and now I shall make up by telling you everything. It has been a delightful voyage, and I have not been sick at all, which was lucky, as Mamma requires Julie most of the time, and I don't suppose, I could have had much of her even if I had wished it. However the dearest stewardess looked after me and brought me very good beef tea, and I had such a dear little cabin on the spar deck all to myself, and altogether I was most comfortable, and quite enjoyed it even when it was rough. Most of the other girls were miserable then, not because they were all bad sailors, but because their hair went wrong and they looked horrid. I never was so thankful before, Vi dear, to have naturally curly hair, Even in the heat of the Red Sea it never got dank and sea-weedy, and I felt so grateful to dear Mademoiselle for teaching me those nice Frenchy ways of arranging it. Would you believe it that half the women are reduced to wearing great thick fuzzy "toupets," though they must know they're quite out of fashion, just to cover the ghastly failure of their own hair.

I must say mamma fitted me out beautifully. All my things have the right look, and I do think they are the prettiest on board, though some of the people are very smart. Mamma never lets me wear anything at dinner but lace and chiffon blouses with elbow sleeves and cut just a little low, but lots of them wear regular very decolletee ball frocks, beauties some of them are but they look rather queer on deck afterwards, and I am sure our old Madame would have said they were "pas du tout convenable" under the circumstances. It does seem such ages, dearest Vi, since we girls used to walk out with her in Paris, two and two, and have to talk French all the time, and never stop to look into a shop window; and now I'm a grown-up young lady. I wish I could have come out properly at home first, but father insisted that seventeen was too young to be presented, and that I could very well wait till his next furlough. I believe he thinks I ought to be still at school, but I am thankful to say that idea didn't come off, I can't tell you all the things we've done on this ship. All sorts of games, and cricket on a long strip of matting, not a bit like real cricket somehow, —and things they call gymkhanas, when they have the most absurd competitions with potatoes and spoons and silly school questions, and I have won lots of prizes. They have lotteries too on the run we make every day, and I should love to join, but father won't hear of my gambling, though I don't see the harm in that sort of work and mamma does it. Once we had a fancy dress ball, and Julie, who I will say is an angel of cleverness when she likes, made me a lovely dress as Undine, all of green mull-mull she bought at Port Said, and which she said would suit my "chevelure doree". This she let down loose over my back, and I heard one lady say so horridly that I looked an advertisement of Koko for the hair. But the man she was talking to only said: "By Jove, I wish all the women would buy some if it'ud make 'em look like that," and then she got very cross.

The great thing in the Indian Ocean seems to be to try and see the Southern Cross, and the men were awfully kind and anxious I shouldn't miss it. You have to go right "forward," which I believe is the correct expression, and six men took me there in the course of the evening. I heard the lady who was nasty about my hair say I was a thorough paced little flirt, but I'm sure I'm not, and it does seem too absurd that there should be any impropriety in a man pointing out things in astronomy to you, which you know, Vi, we had to study regularly at Madame's, However afterwards I was sorry I went, as when Captain Ottley was with me I couldn't see the Southern Cross at all and he put his arm round my shoulder to make me look in the right direction, and just then father came up and Captain Ottley said he wanted something in his cabin and went away. And to my great surprise father was so angry, and said: "Margaret, I din't expect you to behave like this, and I'm very much displeased." I was so startled that I began to cry, and then he softened down and said "After all you're only a baby, but I want my girl to be as nice as they make 'em, so promise me, Peggy, you won't do so another time, and we'll say no more about it." I don't know one bit what he meant, but I promised at once, for I do love father, he is ever so much nicer than mamma. And I tell you this Vi, because if you ever come out here it is just as well you should know there must be something queer about the Southern Cross, and you had better not go to look for it. Anyway I don't believe you would see it, for they all point in different ways, so it would only be a disappointment.

This will be posted in Bombay as soon as we arrive, so as to catch the homeward mail, and next week I shall write and tell you my fine impressions of India. Good-bye, my dearest darling Vi, Your own ever loving,—Maggie.

D. B. LAXUMAN JAGANNATH'S DONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Thana correspondent has stated in the issue of your paper of 12th instant, that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted by the late Dewan Bahadoor Laxuman Jagannath Vaidya to the Education Fund of the Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhoo Education Societies of Thana and Bombay, for which the Societies have now sent in their applications.

Allow me to state here that the above statement is inaccurate. The late lamented Dewan Bahadoor has, no doubt, left behind a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the educational improvement of his community, but has not assigned it to any particular society or societies. He has, so far as I know, directed his trustees to hand over the sum to any society or societies which in their opinion would best carry out his object. The Thana and Bombay society, which is one and the same, and not different societies as stated by your correspondent, applied to the trustees for this sum long ago, but another Society which has been in existence at Baroda for a long time and which has already raised a pretty large sum for imparting higher education to the poor boys of this community, having also applied for the same sum, the trustees have desired—and I think very wisely—that the two societies should be amalgamated and the amalgamated society should receive the gift of the late donor, so that the sum left behind by him may not be frittered away. Both the societies are in correspondence with each other on the subject and the sum left behind by the donor will not be handed over to any society before any final decision is arrived at on the point of amalgamation. Yours, &c.

Baroda, July 16. ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE CLIMBING OF ILLIMANI.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The guides roared with laughter at this explanation, and their amusement presently affected the Indians, who for the rest of the day ceased to manifest signs of fear.

These Indians, in fact, were so subdued by superstitious fear that on one occasion, as Conway afterwards discovered, they made an attempt to murder the explorers in their sleep. Fortunately, the camp was above their reach. Conway reached to 20,000 feet and there the weather beat them. The incessant snowstorms drove them down. While on the heights they were subjected to curious phenomena:

While we were sitting on our axe-heads, planted in the snow, a faint mist came over, and immediately we are in a burning, fiery furnace. Instinctively, we covered our faces in our coats and pressed our hands to our eyes. It was a scalding moment. The mist was very transparent and we could see the hills through it. It passed in a few minutes, and the cool air returned. Having no more observations to make, we ran quickly back to camp.

The last big climb, that of Aucohuma, came much nearer to success—in fact, within 600 feet or so. They camped at 20,000 feet on the night before the climb—high, but not, in Conway's opinion, the highest possible:

You can do more, but the loss in rest and rehabilitation outweighs the apparent gain in time. I have slept for four nights at about 20,000 feet, and am satisfied that this is by no means the limits of height where a man can sleep. Probably 23,000 feet is not an impossible camping altitude, if it is reached by stages of 2,000 feet or less.

The night was very cold, and they set out before two o'clock.

The darkness, the uncertain flicker of our fitful candle, the utter silence, the angry clouds, the starry heaven, and the vaguely felt, rather than seen, expanse of snow and surrounding peaks in the bonds of a frost like the grip of a demon's hand, combined to produce on all of us an immense impression. None but necessary words were spoken. The silence was too awful to be lightly disrupted. We advanced as rapidly as the altitude permitted, though our powers were thus submitted to a severe and painful strain, for the cold was now much more intense than at camp, and was doubtless many degrees below zero. Our breathing was hard and loud; our hearts beat audibly; we were working up to the verge of our possible strength, all three being in the finest state of physical condition.

But the snow was far softer than they expected.

The moment we started up the slope we realised that the work we had done was child's play to what was to come. No amount of treading would make the snow bind. It poured over the feet and about the legs like sand. How it maintained its position at all on the steep incline was a mystery. A small provocation would evidently start the whole mass sliding in a mighty avalanche. To avoid this danger it was essential to mount in a directly upward line. Any incline to right or left would have drawn a furrow across the slope and thus almost inevitably have started an avalanche. Straight up, therefore, we went, no easing zigzags possible. We sank in at first to the knee, presently to the waist. People often talk vaguely of walking through snow waist-deep. Of course, it is impossible to advance at all if you sink in up to the waist, for, thus buried, the leg could not be withdrawn and advanced for a step. The deepest snow you can walk through on a level place or gentle slope is half-thigh deep. Beyond that you must roll, as we discovered in Spitsbergen.

The dawn brought them a view of the dangers above.

There was not a diminution, but an increase, of difficulties and dangers ahead. Huge masses of ice overhung in cliffs one hundred feet high. Vast crevasses split the face across. Everywhere the deep, soft, floury snow mantled the slopes, up which the route, if any were possible, must lie. On the other hand, the summit was now not far off. We had climbed more than half the height of the final peak. No more than six hundred feet remained to mount. So we pushed on, slanting now a very little to the right, of necessity, though any departure whatever from the straight-up track was fraught with some danger.

Suddenly they were brought to the edge of a great crevasse, perhaps fifty feet across, which split the whole slope across.

It would have been possible to cross this, but we didn't try, for the slope beyond it, leading straight to the top, in, perhaps, three hundred feet, was obviously unsafe in present conditions. It was a little steeper than the slope we had come up, and it was covered with the same powdery snow, but whereas thus far we had been able to climb straight up, it would now be necessary to take a diagonal course, for the summit was above on our left hand. If we had fallen from any point on the hither side of the great crevasse, we should have come to rest somewhere on the level snowfield below. Even if involved in an avalanche, we might have extricated ourselves safely, as I have more than once done in similar circumstances, but in the traverse above, on the far side of the crevasse, we should have had it below us, to tumble into, for the first part of the way and, farther on, an ice cliff of one hundred feet to fall over. Moreover, the probabilities were that we should start an avalanche, and, if we did, it was certain we should all be killed. To have accepted the risk would have been the act of a fool.

Some climbers may blame Sir Martin for not having accepted it. But he may perhaps fitly reply that he has the advantage of being still in the land of the living—where he is not perhaps likely to have their company for long.

SAD END TO A PROMISING CAREER.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. ADALBERT HAY.

THOSE who recall the "personnel" of the United States Embassy while Mr. Hay was Minister will learn of the death of Mr. Adalbert Hay, under sad circumstances, with deep regret. Mr. Hay, who distinguished himself in the office of United States Consul at Pretoria, was staying at the Newhaven House Hotel at Newhaven, Connecticut, having gone there to participate in the triennial reunion of the graduates of Yale University. Mr. Hay went to his room (on the third floor, over the main entrance) between midnight and one o'clock, after spending the evening with some members of his class. It was a hot night, and noise was caused by workmen laying a pavement in the neighbourhood. At about half-past two o'clock a bell-boy heard something strike the sidewalk, and, running into the street, he found Mr. Hay (in his robe) lying unconscious. Before the physician who was sent for arrived, Mr. Hay was dead, his skull having been fractured at the base of the brain on the right side. It was found that the seal ring Mr. Hay wore was bent and broken open by the fall and an opal ring he also had on was smashed to pieces and found in the street. A late message in the "Daily Telegraph" reports that a study of Mr. Hay's condition by several physicians—among them Professor C. J. Bartlett, of Yale—convinces them all that the young man was dozing at the window of his room and that he leaned too far out and fell on to the stone pavement 50ft. below.

A Central News message from New York says: The generally-accepted theory is this: He had a habit of taking off and putting on his ring, and it is supposed that whilst doing so at a moment when he was sitting by the open window at his hotel to get what air he could, the ring slipped from his hand, and that in making an effort to regain it he fell from the window.

Harvard University is much stirred by the terrible news, especially as deceased's father was to have been the recipient shortly of a degree at the University. There had been some ill-feeling at the University in connection with this conferment, some claiming that Secretary Hay was not sufficiently distinguished to warrant an honorary degree being conferred upon him, whilst others contended that it would be regarded as a recognition of political achievement rather than of merit.

Secretary John Hay, and Mrs. and the Misses Hay have hurried to Newhaven.

As may be supposed, Secretary Hay is prostrate under the calamity that has befallen his family.—"Westminster."

ALL but some eight or nine British Infantry Battalions in India have now received Lee-Enfield rifles of the latest mark manufactured at home. Their Lee-Metfords are, as stated some time ago, handed over to the Ordnance Department for examination before being issued to Native Regiments, worn-out rifles being rejected. The re-armament of the Native Infantry of the Field Army and new regiments has proceeded steadily of late, and it will now go on more quickly than before as large numbers of rifles are becoming available for issue. As to the cavalry, carbines have arrived in abundance, principally, no doubt because they are not wanted for South Africa where the mounted branches have been given the rifle'

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SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE'S ADDRESS.

THE following tribute to the memory of the late Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., was delivered at the consecration of the Agiary and Mausoleum, Brookwood, on the 26th June, by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P.:—

My Friends,—The consecration of these new structures gives us the privilege of rendering homage to the memory of many departed members of the Parsee race who had endeared themselves in life to their friends by their good qualities and their work, and whose mortal remains are deposited in permanent repose in this beautiful acre of England's fair soil. Our thoughts are carried back to-day to all those who lie under this sod, and we contemplate with renewed feelings of sadness, not unmixed with love, the earthly end of those friends and relatives who were cut off in the prime of life, before the high aspirations and aims towards which they laboured were realized, and whose bodies lie most of us had the melancholy duty of seeing consigned to untimely graves, men like Jehanghirshaw Kohyar, Manekshah Talyarkhan, and one whose passing away while yet on the threshold of a promising career, I, of all present, here have most reason to deplore. Two among this consecrated group claim the tribute of our reverence more particularly in connection with this afternoon's ceremony, as it is in their memory that these sacred buildings have been raised. I need not say I refer to Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Wadia and Merwanjee Rastumjee Dalal. Our distinguished and good friend Sir George Birdwood has described with much erudition and in great detail the conception of these structures, from which you will have seen that they reproduce after the lapse of centuries, almost of ages, near the Capital of the mightiest Empire of to-day, three specimens of that fine Iranian architecture which was not the least notable feature of the Capital of the most powerful Empire of those days, of which our own ancestors were the builders. It ought to be a matter of pride and satisfaction to us to feel that as the lives of our two friends were devoted to deeds for the welfare of their compatriots, so their deaths are aptly commemorated by works which recall to our minds by visual evidence the splendour and the glory of our fatherland, when it was at the zenith of its power in a bye-gone age.

But while these edifices serve to re-kindle in the heart of every Parsee the glow of pride for his great and ancient ancestry, their more useful lessons will be learnt from the lives of those whose memories they are meant to perpetuate, and it is to the contemplation of the main traits of those lives that we now turn for a moment. My friend, Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, will perform the task of referring to the characteristics of the life of our departed friend Merwanjee Dalal, as he can well claim to do more aptly than any one else here on account of his intimate connection with that good man. I shall, with your permission, perform the corresponding function with reference to Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Wadia. The task is dear to me, but I shall not engage your time at any length, as it is not their whole life-work which we can suitably recount here, but only such features in them as have entitled these lamented friends of ours to that esteem and reverence in which we hold their memories.

When yet a child, Nowrojee was sent to England to receive a public school education, and later on he acquired special training in the department of mechanical engineering. About the time he returned to Bombay after finishing his studies, the cotton industry there was showing signs of considerable development, and Nowrojee soon found ample scope for the pursuit of the profession to which he had been specially trained, in connection with some of the largest cotton mills. He might be said, so far as his technical knowledge of this manufacture went, to have been a manufacturer, for there was scarcely any means of giving such instruction in Western India then, and no inhabitant of that part of India had been sent here or elsewhere to receive systematic teaching as a mechanical engineer. Though practically alone in the field, his path to success was by no means smooth. But by dint of exemplary perseverance he overcame primary failures and conquered difficulties, and later on he launched out upon new developments of the industry. He introduced, for the first time in India, the manufacture of thread, hosiery and other articles, and the art of dyeing, his early training and subsequent studies enabling him to direct his experiments in these ventures on sound and well-calculated lines. In the absence of any appreciable development of industrial pursuits in India, and owing to the poverty of the country, of which this backwardness in skilled labour is one of the main causes, the introduction of any new industry is a gain to the people, and to Nowrojee Wadia may be given the credit of being a public benefactor in this way more than to any other man of his generation.

As soon as he found himself well-established and successful in these undertakings of a professional or business character, Nowrojee turned his attention to a public career of larger usefulness in a wide field. His technical knowledge was called into requisition by the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay, in matters relating to working class and factory legislation, and it also enabled him to give valuable advice and help in large municipal, sanitary and educational questions. He was appointed by that eminent Administrator and beloved friend of India to his Legislative Council, and to the Secretaryship of the Victoria Technical Institute; and his distinguished successor, Lord Harris, also found in Nowrojee Wadia so capable and sound an adviser and coadjutor, that he appointed him to other public offices. It would make a long list were I to recount the numerous functions of which he bore the burden in the several capacities: suffice it to note that to the day of his death he continued with marvellous industry, and a sincere desire for the public good, to perform his multifarious duties at the sacrifice of his personal interests and even of his health.

His great love for the people of his own community was another pre-eminent trait in his character. Their welfare was ever the highest aim of his life. His pipe experience, sound judgment, and large influence were availed of by the Trustees of the Zoroastrian Funds, who appointed him one of their body; and besides the large donations which he is known to have given to various movements for the benefit of Zoroastrians, I think that the record of his quiet bounty, if one could be made, would be larger still. He has left the noble sum of five lakhs of rupees to be devoted to benevolent purposes for the good of the community.

He had, by frequent visits to his friends here, and by active interchange of correspondence on public matters, a prominent man, kept up his connection with England and Englishmen, and developed a great love for the country in which his young years were spent, and in which the first foundation of his useful career was laid. His genuine admiration for the English character and for English institutions had planted in his mind a firm conviction that India was fortunate in being under British rule, and this faith he lost no opportunity of inculcating among the people there; while by his own intelligent and suave intercourse with his English friends he did not a little to engender in their minds a regard and esteem and sympathy for India, the influence of which will be felt for many years to come.

Such was the man, my friends, whose memory we cherish, and for whose mortal remains this handsome Mausoleum is a fitting receptacle. A large and sympathetic heart, a well-balanced head, a bountiful hand, a sweet disposition, and an ever-ready willingness to do good to friends and strangers alike,—for he could have regarded as none,—were the chief traits of Nowrojee Wadia's character, which found expression in many acts of benevolence to his race and to the people of India. The Parsee community is poorer for his loss, but he has left it a precious heritage and a rich example. His wife, who was his devoted helpmate through life, and the inspirer of many of his philanthropic acts, has endowed us with this handsome Agiary or Chapel in his memory, and thus given us one more example of the love of her beloved husband for his community. To her at this moment once again we send the sympathy of our inmost hearts in the bereavement which fell on her eighteen months ago, and our prayer that the God of mercy may console her in her loneliness, and that she may regard the pious office we are at present performing as the grateful tribute of loving friends to the excellent qualities of one of the most high-minded and philanthropic men of the Parsee race.

COLOMBO GOLF CLUB.

THE NEW PAVILION AND COURSE.

THE new pavilion and course at the Ridgeway Links for the Colombo Golf Club, having been completed, are now open to the members of the Club. There was no formal opening. The competitions in connection with the Foursomes for the prize offered by Mr. Grigson will be played on the new course.

The construction of the new pavilion, which had been decided upon at a general meeting of the Club, was undertaken about nine months ago, the plans having been prepared by Mr. A. Woodeson, of the P. W. D. There are two entrances into the building, the main one, with an ornamental woodwork frontage, leading into the main hall, being 27ft. 6in. by 30ft. The other entrance leads to the dressing room, the dimensions of which are 36ft. by 15ft. with two windows about 12 ft. from the ground, the idea being to leave room on the wall for the placing of shelves. A passage leads from the main hall into the bar-room, on the opposite side of which are the lavatories, to which entrance is gained from the dressing room. Adjoining the bar is the kitchen. The building is of "cabook" except the pillars, which are of brick and cement. The whole

WRITERS AND READERS.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the publication of Sir Walter Besant's autobiography, which he had written up to within the last few months of his life. It is also undecided at present as to who shall finish the monumental Survey of London, on which he had been engaged for so many years. There is, by the way, no truth in the announcement that Sir Walter had commenced a volume on North London. He certainly had made preparations for writing one, but the material he had collected had not been put together in readiness for what would have a companion volume to his South and East London. —Westminster.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., has lately finished a book —a study, he calls it—relating to Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. "This contribution," he says in his preface, "deals with one aspect only of Mr. Gladstone's career and character," and is no attempt to anticipate Mr. Morley's biography. "Mr. Gladstone's work at the Exchequer can be considered somewhat apart from his career as a whole. It was, moreover, the least disputed portion of his life's work, and is far enough removed from present-day controversies to enable an estimation to be made without prejudice or partiality." The volume contains fifteen chapters and four appendices, and will be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray.

Further particulars may now be given of the forthcoming volume of Mr. Austin Dobson's poems. It will be privately printed, and will contain sixty pieces which have not yet appeared in book form. The volume will be a small quarto of about a hundred pages, entitled "Carmina Votiva." Only 125 copies will be printed, and the list of subscribers was closed some time ago. Mr. Gosse is in part responsible for the selection, and has seen it through the press. It is said that each copy will be signed by Mr. Dobson.

Book-lovers will remember that in 1896 Mr. Gosse was understood to be similarly responsible for the volume of Mr. Walter Pater's "Essays from the Guardian," of which only 100 copies were printed. Hitherto, this volume has not been reprinted in this country, and copies of it have fetched extravagant prices at book sales; but admirers of Pater will be glad to hear that it is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan, uniform with the edition de luxe of Pater's works, at 8s. 6d. net. An edition, charming in appearance, but, alas, an unblushing piracy, appeared in the United States some time ago.

"Pen Pictures from Ruskin" is the title Miss Caroline Wurtzburg has chosen for her selections from the great thinker's works. They will be published by Mr. George Allen in two volumes, and the first, dealing with Ruskin's descriptions of men and women, man's handiwork, and places, will be ready in October. The second instalment will not be issued until the spring; this will treat of trees and plants, animals and natural phenomena.

The next volume in the Heroes of the Nations series, published by Messrs. Putnam, will deal with Owen Glyndwr, whose life has been written by Mr. Arthur Granville Bradley. The book opens with an outline sketch of Welsh history from the Saxon occupation of England in 1400, when Glyndwr headed the Welsh in their last fight for independence. An attempt is then made to give the reader an idea of what Wales was like in the Middle Ages, socially and politically, and of the gradual formation of the various countries and the strange medley of the independent lordships or palatinates and royal territory which composed it. Following the history of Owen Glyndwr come volumes relating to Henry V., by Mr. Charles L. Kingsford, and Edward I., by Mr. Edward Jenks, of Balliol College.

Mr. Quaritch is issuing in the autumn a volume on "Buddhist Art in India," being a translation by Miss Agnes C. Gibson of the new edition of Professor Albert Grunwedel's "Buddhistische Kunst." The volume has been revised and enlarged by Dr. James Burgess, who has lately retired from the post of Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, and he contributes an interesting preface, in which he mentions that the first edition of Professor Grunwedel's book appeared in 1893. The Royal Asiatic Society then expressed a hope that it would be translated. That hope is at last realised. He also begs the Indian Government to prevent any more amateur excavations. It is owing to the disregard of scientific methods that the Gandhara Buddhist sculptures are now in a very fragmentary condition.

"Imperial London" is the title of a volume written by Mr. Arthur H. Beavan which Mr. J. M. Dent will publish in the autumn. In his preface he remarks that topographically Modern London is essentially Protean, "and there can be no finality in its depiction. To improve is the order of the day. On every side familiar buildings, favourite nooks and corners, and long-cherished haunts are being transformed out of all recognition; and, what is more to be regretted, picturesque tenements that once linked us with the past too often disappears in the process." The world's capital he describes as a medley of palatial buildings, mean houses, beautiful districts, and squalid regions; and in these sketches he has referred to the most interesting, both for the visitor and the Londoner. The book will contain sixty illustrations by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher.

The Recorder of Plymouth is editing a volume relating to the changes in the English law during the nineteenth century, which Messrs. Macmillian will publish in the autumn. The work is one that should attract some attention in view of the fact that among the contributors are Sir Harry Poland, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. Alfred H. Keegg, Mr. Arthur Underhill, Mr. C. M. Lush, Dr. T. B. Napier, and Dr. Blake Odgers.

Increased interest seems to be taken in the home life of wild birds. Mr. Francis Hobart Herrick, of the Department of Biology, Adelbert College, is one of those expert photographers who has spent many years in watching birds, and the result of his experiences is embodied in a book which Messrs. Putman are about to publish. Mr. Herrick has perfected an invention by which he and his camera can stand within six or seven feet of the nest, and from that distance every movement of the bird family can be watched and recorded on film. The book contains 141 reproductions of photographs taken by Mr. Herrick.

Miss Anne Fuller's new novel "Katherine Day," will be published this month by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. John Murray will have ready shortly "The Domine's Garden," by Miss Imogen Clark. It is a story of New York a century ago. Mr. Gabriel Setoun's novel entitled "The Skipper of Barnoldiay," is to be issued by Messrs. Constable. Miss Edith H. Scott's new book will be published shortly by Mr. George Allen. It is called "Mother Holda Stories," and will be illustrated. Mr. Thomas Cobb's "Severance" will be published by Mr. Laue.

The next volume in the Sportsman's Classics will be Nimrod's "The Road and the Chase." The series is published by Messrs. Gay and Bird. "Leisurable Studies" is the title given by the Rev. T. H. Passmore to a series of essays by him which Messrs. Longmans have now in the press. Next month Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will publish "The Origin of Thought," by the Rev. David Nickerson, an Army chaplain, now on duty at Netley. The Oxford University Press is about to issue "An English Commentary on Dante's Divina Commedia," by the Rev. H F. Tozer. Mr. J. M. Dent is about to publish "Some Literary Landmarks for Pilgrims on Wheels," by Mr. F. W. Bockett. The book will be illustrated by Mr. J. A Symington. Mr. C. P. Lucas, C.B, of the Colonial Office, has added another volume to his "Historical Geography of the British Colonies"—namely, the first part (New France) of a history of Canada. Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, will publish it immediately.

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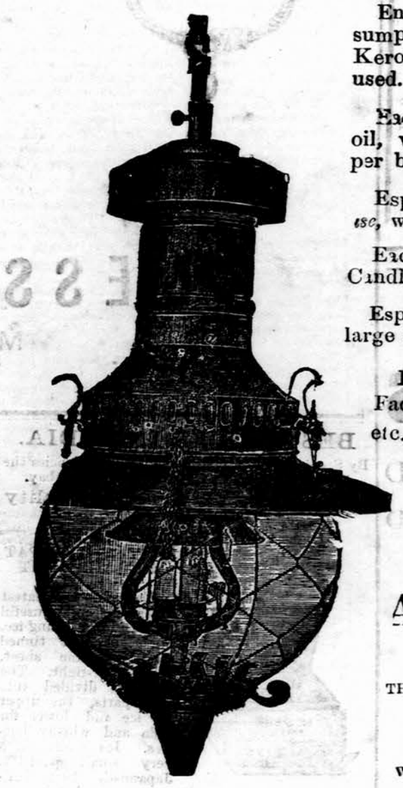

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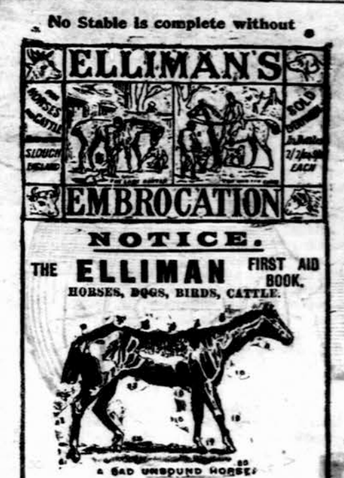

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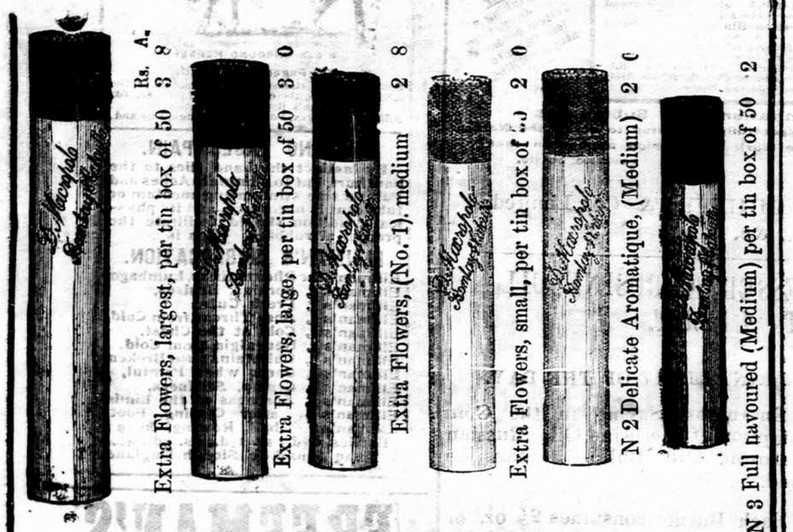
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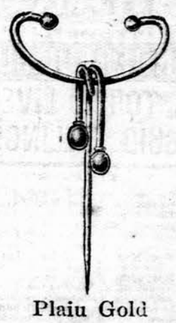

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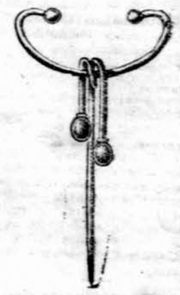

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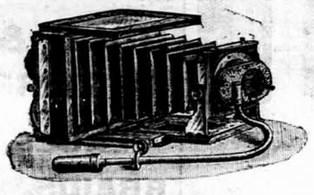

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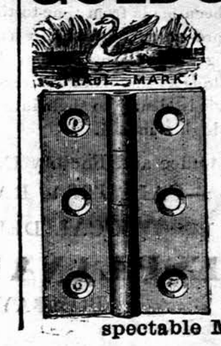

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